

DAILY REPORT

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ZHAO ZIYANG ON CANCUN SUMMIT, OTHER TOPICS

OW190730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- On the afternoon of October 13, 1981, Premier Zhao Ziyang was interviewed by Fernando Alcala, deputy director of the news department of the Mexican T.V. station, and answered his questions. The full text follows:

Q: From the viewpoint of a socialist country which practises a planned economy, what do you think are the ways to establish a new international economic order?

A: It is the trend of our time and the aspirations of all the developing countries to transform the old inequitable and unfair international economic order and establish a new international economic order in accordance with the principle of equality and mutual benefit and on a fair and reasonable basis. China is a developing socialist country. We share weal and woe with other developing countries. We firmly support the position of the Group of 77. It is our view that Resolution 33/138 adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on launching the global round of negotiations should be fully implemented. In order to establish a new international economic order, the developing countries should close their ranks and support each other, and the developed countries should conform to the trend of our time and cooperate with them, and it is necessary to link the long-term objective correctly and closely with the immediate issues that call for urgent solution.

An important task we face now is to work for the success of the Cancun meeting. It is our hope that the meeting will promote an early start of the global negotiations and yield positive results. This will be conducive not only to improving the North-South relations, but also to the maintenance of world peace in the present turbulent international situation.

Q: The Soviet Union has refused to take part in the North-South dialogue to be held in Mexico. Does this mean that it lacks interest and sincere desire in solving the problems facing the world today?

A: A superpower which keeps on styling itself the "natural ally" of the Third World countries has adopted a very negative and indifferent attitude towards the meeting for which the Third World countries show so much concern and attention. Does this not provide food for thought?

Q: International opinion agrees that the violent activities in El Salvador emanate from the hegemonist rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States. Some people even say that Central America has become a boundary between the two superpowers. What are China's comments on this issue?

A: China has always maintained that the internal affairs of a country should be settled only by the people of that country. We are opposed to all kinds of foreign interference, no matter where it comes from.

Q: The arms race is undoubtedly aggravating without let-up. The U.S. Government has declared that the U.S. will produce and stockpile the unthinkable lethal weapon -- the neutron bomb. Do the socialist countries, China in particular, think that it is out of the genuine intention to defend its strategic security that the United States, a big Western power, has decided to develop neutron bombs?

A: The neutron bomb is the outcome of the nuclear arms race going on between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. China has always been opposed to nuclear arms race and holds that the two superpowers should be the first to reduce their nuclear armaments.

Q: What have you to say about President as-Sadat's untimely death by assassination?

A: In his lifetime President as-Sadat worked tirelessly to defend state sovereignty, develop the national economy, oppose great-power hegemonism and maintain world peace. His passing is a tremendous loss to the Egyptian people. The Chinese people have lost a sincere friend. We hope the Egyptian Government and the people will further strengthen their national unity and unity with other Arab countries and continue their efforts to defend state sovereignty and territorial integrity and oppose aggression and subversion by any outside forces.

Q: How about China's present relations with Latin America?

A: China and Latin American countries all belong to the Third World. We have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggles against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. Our fundamental interests are the same, and there is no conflict of interests between us. The relations between China and Latin American countries will continue to develop.

Q: What do you think of the Sino-Mexican relations?

A: China and Mexico share many things in common. Both countries have a long history, and each has made its contributions to the civilization of mankind. Our two peoples started friendly exchanges a long time ago. With the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1972, our bilateral relations entered a new stage. Former President Echeverria and President Lopez Portillo paid visits to China and made contributions to the development of our bilateral relations. The relations existing between China and Mexico are good. We are satisfied with them. I am pleased that very soon I will make an official goodwill visit to the United States of Mexico. It will be my first visit to Latin America and will give me an opportunity to have an in-depth exchange of views with the Mexican leaders on issues of mutual interest. I am confident that with the joint efforts of both sides, the friendship and mutual understanding between the Chinese and Mexican peoples will grow stronger and the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will develop further.

Please allow me to take this opportunity to extend my best wishes through your T.V. station to the great Mexican people. May the United States of Mexico enjoy prosperity and its people happiness!

REAGAN'S SPEECH ON GLOBAL GROWTH REVIEWED

OW161256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan today outlined five principles of cooperative strategy for global growth in a speech regarded as setting the stage for the United States at the forthcoming summit of North-South dialogue at Cancun in Mexico.

The five principles are: stimulating international trade by opening up markets; tailoring particular development strategies to the specific needs and potential of individual countries and regions; guiding assistance toward the development of self-sustaining productive capacities, particularly in food and energy; improving in many of these countries "the climate" for private investment and the transfer of technology; and creating a "political atmosphere" in which practical solutions can move forward.

Speaking at the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, Reagan noted U.S. foreign policy proceeds from two important premises: the need to revitalize the U.S. and world economy as a basis for the social and economic progress of the United States itself and other nations, and the need to provide adequate defenses to remain strong and safe in a precarious period of world history. In this context, he added, "U.S. relations with developing countries play a critical role. These countries are important partners in the world economy and in the quest for world peace."

In his speech, the President made no mention of a number of issues about which the Third World nations are most concerned: an early launching of global negotiations, the establishment of new principles of equality in economic cooperation and a new, just and democratic economic order, and the inter-dependence of the North and South for world economic growth. Instead, he spoke at length about the U.S. contribution to aiding the Third World countries, "free market" and market economy, "individual freedom," private investment and private financing.

All in all, the President appeared heedless to the Third World countries' demand for quick and massive transfer of resources from rich nations to poor nations and asked the developed countries to copy U.S. policies.

In his speech Reagan assailed the Soviet Union for having nothing to offer the global poor. "For the record," he declared, "the Soviet Union will not attend the conference at Cancun. They simply wash their hands of any responsibility."

XINHUA Commentary

OW171856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Oct 81

["Commentary: U.S. and Cancun Summit -- by XINHUA Correspondent Mei Zhenmin" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- In his speech in Philadelphia on October 15 on the forthcoming Cancun summit, U.S. President Reagan said that he was ready and willing to come to Cancun to listen to learn the opinions of other countries. He said that he would work together with participants of the summit to strengthen the world economy and promote greater economic growth and prosperity for both developed and developing countries. If the United States took an active and constructive attitude toward the North-South dialogue and the demands of the developing countries, such an attitude would be welcomed.

The developing countries urgently demand reform of the old international economic order and narrow the wide gap between the poor South and the rich North and the state of inequality between them. For this reason, those countries have put forward many concrete and reasonable proposals, on which some international conferences have also adopted the relevant resolutions. It is really a pity, however, that their demands, propositions, and issues they are concerned about were never mentioned by Reagan in Philadelphia in what some Western reporters called the "rehearsal" speech for the Cancun summit.

Reagan said that the United States was "leading the way" in helping to better the lives of citizens in developing countries. However, former President of the World Bank Robert S. McNamara has frequently complained that the United States was giving less in aid in proportion to its wealth than any of the major industrial countries, and the level of aid has continued to decline. In this respect, therefore, the American Government has nothing to brag about.

Developing countries have for long taken vigorous exception to the passive U.S. attitude towards the North-South relations. This is because the United States is unwilling to hold worldwide negotiations that developing countries stand for, but has tried hard to make substantive negotiations conducted in international institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which are easily manipulated by it; it objected to big increase in official assistance while advocated "private investment" in developing countries, giving the green light to the plunder and control by transnational companies; it is opposed to increase in multilateral assistance through international institutions, but favoured bilateral assistance so as to control the recipient countries; it refused to give preferential treatment to the countries in the South for their export commodities but favoured free market trades, making it difficult for the manufactured goods of developing countries with weak competitive power to enter into the markets of developed countries and making it easy for the developed countries with strong competitiveness to control the markets of the developing countries. Obviously, this U.S. stand, instead of helping the developing countries to promote their national economies, is harmful to their development.

From what Reagan said in Philadelphia one can not detect U.S. readiness to change its course of action followed for many years which is unfavorable to the southern countries. Instead, in his speech, Reagan still regarded "opening up market," "private investment" and such like as the main contents of the "five principles of cooperative strategy." Thus, isn't what he said, that U.S. relations with developing countries "play a critical role" in U.S. foreign policy, an empty talk?

The relations between the South and North have an important bearing on the overall situation in the world. Without large quantities of energy and strategic materials provided by developing countries, without vast commodity markets and outlets for investment in developing countries, the developed countries can neither maintain prosperity nor get rid of stagnation in their economy.

Furthermore, the relations between the South and North are not a pure economic question, but are a significant political problem concerning the world peace and stability as well.

The tension in the relations between South and North, the deterioration of the economy in developing countries and the turmoil it entails will play into the hands of the Soviet Union, thus endangering the world peace. More and more leaders of developed countries have come to realize this.

Whether or not the U.S. Government can be "ready and willing to listen" to other countries' opinions and seek a "cooperative strategy" to benefit both developed and developing countries as it has declared, this can only be shown by its words and deeds at the Cancun summit.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH HAROLD BROWN

OW180730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Comm' .. of the Communist Party of China, met and had a cordial conversation with ... Harold Brown, former defense secretary of the United States and professor of national security studies at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, and Mrs. Brown here today. They had a photograph taken together.

Also present at the meeting were Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Arthur W. Hummel, American ambassador to China.

U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY BLOCK VISITS PRC

Meets Lin Hujia

OW161656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Agriculture Lin Hujia met with John Rusling Block, secretary of agriculture of the United States, his wife and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

They exchanged views on agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel was also present.

Later, the guests were honored at a banquet hosted by Lin Hujia.

The Americans arrived this afternoon at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture. Block will call on leading officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, Foreign Trade, Food and Light Industry and discuss prospects for expanding exchanges between the two countries in agricultural science and technology and farm trade.

Meets Wan Li

OW171230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met with John Rusling Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Wan Li briefed the American guests on China's agricultural production this year and discussed with them the expansion of exchanges between the two countries in agricultural science and technology, and trade in farm and forestry products.

Also present were Chinese Minister of Agriculture Lin Hujia and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel.

After the meeting the two agricultural ministers held talks on cooperative projects in agriculture and animal husbandry.

Meets Song Jiwen

OW171720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Light Industry Song Jiwen met with John Rusling Block, secretary of agriculture of the United States, his wife, and a delegation from the U.S. Wheat Associates headed by its Chairman William Leroy Hulse in the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

They discussed cooperation between the two countries in food industry.

Later, Song Jiwen gave a dinner in honor of the Americans.

Leaves for Home

OW181230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Agriculture John Block said here today that scientific and technical exchanges between China and the United States "are an essential part of our agricultural cooperation."

Mr. Block made the comment at a press conference at the Beijing airport before leaving for home.

He said that by the end of this year 53 teams will have been exchanged under the U.S.-China scientific and technical program begun in 1979. Plans call for an additional 75 to 80 exchanges in both directions.

The secretary described his China visit as "very enjoyable and fruitful." He said there are bright prospects for expanding trade between the two countries.

Mr. Block and his party arrived on October 16 at the invitation of Chinese Minister of Agriculture Lin Huijia. During his stay here, he held talks with leading officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, Light Industry, Food, and Foreign Trade.

FANG YI ADDRESSES U.S.-PRC COOPERATION MEETING

OW161218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 15 (XINHUA) -- The Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation opened its second meeting here today.

Fang Yi, Chinese vice premier and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and Dr. George Keyworth, science adviser to the U.S. President and director of the science and technological policy, co-chaired the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Vice Premier Fang Yi said that cooperation between the two countries in science, technology and other fields serves the needs of their global strategy. It is "of great significance in preventing the dangers of war and aggression and safeguarding stability and peace in the world," he declared.

Since the two governments signed their cooperation agreement, he said, "there has been rapid progress in our cooperation. We have signed 94 programs for cooperation in 14 different fields, including agriculture, space technology, high-energy physics, scientific and technological management and information, and the exchange of students and scholars.

"In order to implement these programs, the United States has sent more than 500 scientists to China and China has sent more than 300 to America. There are now over 2,500 Chinese students and visiting scholars in the United States and over 1,000 American students, visiting scholars and research workers in China," he added.

He said that the friendship between the scientific and technological circles of the two countries and between the two peoples will be further strengthened.

Dr. Keyworth said in his opening statement that the joint commission had accomplished a great deal in its short existence. He pledged every effort to see that "the list of accomplishments lengthens significantly."

He went on to say, "We want to see our scientific and technological cooperation contribute significantly to the relations between our two countries. The U.S. community has already begun deriving significant scientific benefits from the results obtained from these cooperative projects."

The Sino-American joint commission was established in accordance with the agreement signed on January 21, 1979. Its inaugural session was held in Beijing in January, 1980.

Protocols Signed

OW171937 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Three additional protocols for Sino-American cooperation in the fields of building construction and urban planning, surface water hydrology and nuclear safety were signed here today at the final plenary session of the second meeting of the PRC-U.S. Joint Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

A report of the second meeting of the joint commission held on October 15-17 was signed by the two co-chairmen, Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi and George Keyworth, science adviser to the U.S. President and director of the Office of Science and Technological Policy.

During the three-day meeting, the joint commission reviewed the results of cooperation since January 1980 when the inaugural session of the commission was held in Beijing. The commission agreed that there has been rapid and productive development in all the 14 fields including exchange of students and scholars, agriculture, space technology, high energy physics and management of science and technology, and scientific and technical information.

In his closing remarks, George Keyworth described the meeting as "a great success." "We are all confident that working together in a friendly and cordial spirit, we will be able to resolve any questions and remove any obstacles to our cooperation," he said. He pledged to work with the Chinese side to see to it that the bilateral exchanges reach their full potential for scientific benefits and for cementing the growing bonds of friendship between China and the United States.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi in his closing remarks thanked Dr. Keyworth and all American members of the commission and other friends who have contributed to the success of the meeting.

SRV DEFECTORS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW161220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Kieu Thanh Luc and three other Vietnamese, who crossed over on board a military helicopter to China on September 30, said at a press conference that they came to China because they could no longer endure the sufferings under the cruel rule and political persecution of the Vietnamese authorities. The press conference was given at the auditorium of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference this afternoon.

They said because of the fascist rule of the Le Duan clique in Vietnam, they had to seek freedom and a better life. They flew to China in order to tell the people all over the world about the hard and bitter life the Vietnamese people are now enduring.

Kieu Thanh Luc, a second lieutenant in the Vietnamese Air Force, Hoang Xuan Doan and Le Ngoc Son, warrant officers in the Vietnamese Air Force, and Duong Van Loi, an architectural engineer, who flew to China together with six other Vietnamese, answered questions raised by journalists and gave facts to expose the activities of the Le Duan clique in Vietnam and its aggression of Kampuchea.

About 120 Chinese and foreign newsmen attended the press conference.

Describe Le Duan 'Fascist Rule'

OW161612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Four cross-over Vietnamese told more than 100 Chinese and foreign journalists at a press conference here this afternoon the Le Duan clique imposes a fascist rule and described their reasons for fleeing the country. The four are Kieu Thanh Luc, second lieutenart, Hoang Xuan Doan and Le Ngoc Son, war officers of the Vietnamese Air Force, and Duong Van Loi, an architectural engine .

[Kieu Thanh Luc] first challenged the Vietnamese authorities' charges that the ten were murderers and criminals. "We have never killed our people, nor have we robbed our compatriots of their properties. This is shameless slander and smear hurled on us by the Le Duan clique," Kieu Thanh Luc said.

Answering questions, they said after Vietnam's reunification in 1975, the Le Duan clique embarked on a campaign of political, economic and military suppression, betraying the ideals of President Ho Chih Minh. The clique has turned the people's army to invasion of Kampuchea and Laos and undermined the long-standing friendship of the people of Vietnam and China. Now, they said, the Vietnamese people cannot get enough to eat or wear, are under severe control and have no freedom. Like other Vietnamese, they had to leave the motherland to seek a life with freedom.

"As we know, there are many laborers, intellectuals, university students and others who are discontented with the dark rule of the Le Duan clique," one of them said.

Asked about their plans while residing in China, they said while here they, first of all, want to explain the sufferings of the Vietnamese people to the world and expose the Le Duan clique. Secondly, they want to report to international organizations about the inhuman treatment of Vietnamese intellectuals in jails.

Asked what their families might suffer for their action, they said they knew their families would be persecuted. They appealed to international organizations to help minimize the persecution.

Answering a question about their reasons for coming to China, they said the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples have been friends since ancient times and that China is a pivotal country today. They knew their security would be ensured here and they would be helped. They said the Vietnamese authorities view China as their greatest enemy and they are doing everything they can to seek hegemony.

The press conference lasted for nearly three hours.

Allege USSR Uses SRV Facilities

OW161618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1545 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Hoang Xuan Doan, a Vietnamese Air Force officer who flew to China with nine others Sept. 30, said this afternoon Soviet aircraft and warships use Vietnamese airfields and ports. At a press conference here this afternoon, the 24-year-old warrant officer said the Soviet Union, through economic and military "aid," has subordinated the Le Duan clique.

Soviet aircraft, guns and tanks are sent to the country, and airplanes and warships use the airfields and ports of Da Phuoc, Danang, Cam Ranh Bay, Tan Son Nhut, Haiphong and others. Aircraft leave Tan Son Nhut Air Base each Monday and Thursday for Kampuchea, he said. "With so many Soviet aircraft and warships in Vietnam, what independence and freedom can be said to exist in Vietnam now?" he asked. "That's why we say the Le Duan clique is willing to act as the Soviet Union's running dogs."

Denounce Kampuchea Occupation

OW161728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Three Vietnamese military officers who fled to China with seven others Sept. 30, today attacked the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as brutal and doomed to failure.

In a press conference this afternoon attended by more than 100 Chinese and foreign journalists, the Vietnamese, who say they have flown missions to frontline areas in Kampuchea, said "the Vietnamese troops who have invaded Kampuchea are very cruel and their brutality has aroused the Kampuchean people's resistance. The invaders are bogged down and rotting with each passing day."

Kieu Thanh Luc, Hoang Xuan Doan and Le Ngoc Son, all air force officers, said there were more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, most deployed along the Thai border. The troops, stationed at all major towns, highways and cities, have encountered "courageous resistance from the Kampuchean people and their guerrillas," they said. The strongest resistance has been in mountainous areas and urban centers.

They described various atrocities of the Vietnamese, including cannibalism and public display of the heads of decapitated fighters. The Kampuchean people resisted most frequently, said Kieu Thanh Luc and Hoang Xuan Doan, by laying mines, ambushing vehicles and attacking army camps, thus demoralizing the invaders and wearing them down.

They said they believed the Vietnamese troops are being defeated, and are fighting an unjust war. "They will certainly be wiped out by the Kampuchean guerrillas and people," they said.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS CAPTURE SOVIET ADVISER

OW191252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Islamabad, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Afghan freedom fighters captured a senior Soviet adviser on October 4 near Khurd Kabul village, authoritative sources told AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS in Kabul. The agency reported today that the Karmal administration has offered to release hundreds of political prisoners to secure the release of this highly important technical expert. But the offer has been rejected by the freedom fighters.

The sources close to the Afghan Islamic Party (khalis group) whose guerillas captured the adviser, have confirmed the report. According to the sources, the plan to capture the Soviet adviser was finalized after the contact between the guerillas and the adviser's chauffeur was established. On October 4, at an agreed place near Khurd Kabul village the chauffeur brought the car carrying the adviser to a sudden halt and the guerillas instantly captured him.

PAKISTAN FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS HUANG HUA, DEPARTS

OW151712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 15 (XINHUA) -- Riaz Paracha, foreign secretary of Pakistan, left Beijing for home today after paying a working visit to China from October 11 to 15 at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was accompanied by Inamul Haque, director-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan.

During his stay in Beijing, Riaz Paracha called on Huang Hua, vice-premier and foreign minister of China, and held talks with Vice-Foreign Ministers Han Nianlong and Pu Shouchang in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. They exchanged views on matters of mutual interest, including the impending South-North summit at Cancun, Mexico.

ZHONG XIDONG BRIEFS INDIAN JOURNALIST ON PRC

OW171004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Zhong Xidong, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here today with R.K. Mishra, editor-in-chief of an Indian newspaper the PATRIOT. Zhong Xidong briefed Mr. Mishra on China's position on international issues and foreign policy.

INDIAN PRESS FAULTED IN DISPUTE OVER VISAS

OW171616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Recently, some Indian news agencies and newspapers have carried quite a few reports on India's participation in the Asian conference of parliamentarians on population and development to be held here, asserting that China has refused to issue entry visa to a member of the Indian delegation in contravention of international practice and that the Indian delegation would boycott the conference. In this connection, XINHUA correspondent has interviewed the person concerned from the Chinese side and found that there is some distortion of the facts in these Indian press reports. Following is the correspondent's report on what he has learnt about this matter:

Mr. (Sat Paul Mittal), chairman of the Indian parliamentarians' association on population and development, informed Mr. Shen Jian, Chinese ambassador to India, in a note dated September 9, 1981 that India would send a delegation of 20 parliamentarians to attend the Asian conference of parliamentarians on population and development to be held in Beijing in late October. The enclosed list of the delegation included a Mr. T.L. Rajkumar clearly identified as the speaker of "arunachal pradesh." The so-called arunachal pradesh was set up in the Chinese territory of some 90,000 square kilometers south of the "McMahon line" in the eastern sector of the Sino-Indian border, which India has illegally occupied since the early 1950s. The Chinese Government has always resolutely refused to reconsider this pradesh, and this is the unequivocal and consistent position of the Chinese Government. Consequently, the Chinese side cannot approve of India's sending of a person in such a capacity to participate in the conference in Beijing, so it cannot possibly issue entry visa to him.

Thereafter, the secretariat of the UN fund for population activities and the member states of the steering committee of this conference showed concern over the matter. In order to ensure a smooth convocation of this conference, the Chinese side suggested a modus vivendi by which it would agree to issue entry visa to Mr. Rajkumar on a separate sheet of paper. In the meantime, it would solemnly state that this does not signify in any way recognition of "arunachal pradesh" by China or any modification of China's position on the Sino-Indian boundary question and that Mr. Rajkumar should not act in the capacity of the "speaker" of "arunachal pradesh" in Beijing. As for the issuing of entry visas to the other members of the Indian delegation, there is no problem whatsoever. While agreeing to the issuance of entry visa to Mr. Rajkumar on a separate sheet of paper, Mr. Mittal, chairman of the Indian delegation, requested that visas be issued to all the other members of the Indian delegation on separate sheets of paper. The Chinese side has no objection to this request. This step taken by the Chinese side is appreciated by the UN fund for population activities and members of the steering committee of the conference.

The interviewed person from the Chinese side pointed out seriously that China has always observed international practice. Entry visas have been issued to all the representatives who are coming to Beijing to attend the Asian conference of parliamentarians on population and development, including the representatives from India. The question of interference in the internal affairs of India simply does not arise. Had the Indian side not decided to send a person in such a special capacity to the conference in China, this dispute could have been avoided.

The date for the opening of the conference is approaching. It is learnt that delegations of the participating countries will be arriving in Beijing. The Chinese side has exerted tremendous efforts for the smooth convocation of the conference. We wish that the forthcoming conference will be free from outside interference and be crowned with success.

INDIA MP TERMS MESSAGE TO TAIWAN 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

OW190801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] New Delhi, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Subramaniam Swamy, Janata Party MP, has described as "highly irresponsible" the act of 205 MPs sending greetings to Taiwan, INDIAN EXPRESS reported today. He told newsmen he doubted whether the MPs had fully understood the implication of sending the greetings.

The Janata Party leader said: "There are big international forces at work to ruin the Sino-Indian relationship." He said it was a matter of concern that 150 of the 205 signatories belonged to the ruling party.

PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS WITH BENIN'S OGOUMA

OW171014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0759 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 17 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with Simon Ifede Ogomma, Benin minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and his party. "The relations between China and Benin are good. We wish that such good relations will develop constantly," Zhao Ziyang said.

Premier Zhao said that Benin President Mathieu Kerekou had made contributions to expanding the friendly relations between the two countries. He asked Minister Ogomma to convey his greetings to President Kerekou.

Minister Ogomma pointed out that the friendly relations between China and Benin were based on the principles of equality and mutual respect. "We are proud of such good relations with China," he said.

Present on the occasion were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Zhang Junhua, Chinese ambassador to Benin; as well as Benin charge d'affaires ad interim, Edmond Atchessi.

MAURITIUS POLITICAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW191532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Mauritius Labor Party led by Satcam Boolell, minister of agriculture and natural resources, arrived here by plane this morning on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of China.

Ji Pengfei, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation. Prior to the banquet, Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei had a cordial and friendly conversation with the distinguished Mauritian guests.

Members of delegation of the Mauritius Labor Party, first of its kind sent to China, include (James Burty David), chairman of the Labor Party, and (A.V. Chettiar), minister of state.

Founded in 1936, the Mauritius Labor Party has contributed to the independence of Mauritius. The delegation had come here for expanding the friendly relations with the Chinese Communist Party and exchanging experiences in economic construction.

ZHU XUEFAN GIVES TEA PARTY FOR MOROCCAN PARTY

OW190942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- China's Association for International Understanding gave a tea party here today in honor of a visiting Istiqlal Party delegation of Morocco.

Leader of the delegation is Abdesslam Ben Abdejlil, member of the executive committee and inspector-general of the Istiqlal Party.

The tea party was presided over by Zhu Xuefan, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding and vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

Among the more than 30 people attending were leading members of various political parties, noted scholars and correspondents.

Hosts and guests had a sincere and friendly conversation, recalling the glorious traditions of the Chinese and Moroccan peoples' struggles against imperialism and colonialism. They hoped that efforts would be continued to enhance the friendly cooperation between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples.

China's Association for International Understanding was founded on September 28, this year.

Addressing the tea party, Zhu Xuefan said that he was very glad to receive the delegation soon after the founding of the association. "The aim of the association is to promote mutual understanding and friendship between China and other countries and safeguard world peace. We wish to cooperate and sponsor exchanges with political parties, scholars, prominent figures and social activists of other countries," he added.

Abdesslam Abdejlil extended his congratulations on the founding of the association, adding that it would certainly be instrumental in promoting exchanges between China and other countries.

HUANG HUA MEETS NEW NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR

OW190810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met and had a cordial conversation with Sule Samuel Salifu, new Nigerian ambassador to China, here today.

WAN LI MEETS WITH VISITING ZIMBABWEAN MAYOR

OW161352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with Mayor T.A. Gwata of Salisbury, Zimbabwe, and his party.

Wan Li praised the achievements made by the Zimbabwean people under the leadership of Prime Minister Mugabe in strengthening national unity and developing the national economy. He wished Zimbabwe still greater victories.

During the sincere and cordial conversation, Wan Li welcomed the Zimbabwean guests.

Since the independence of Zimbabwe, Wan Li said, the relations between China will be conducive to strengthening the relations between Zimbabwe and China.

Bai Jiefu, vice-mayor of Beijing was present.

Mayor Gwata and his party arrived here on Oct. 12 at the invitation of the Beijing municipal people's government.

Beijing's Mayor Jiao Ruoyu met the Zimbabwean delegation and gave a banquet in their honor. Mr. Gwata also had talks with administration and construction officials of Beijing.

YANG DFZHI ADDRESSES PLA HIGH-RANKING CADRES

OW172042 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0718 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA) -- According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, at a recent meeting of office cadres at the divisional level and above, Yang Dezhi, first secretary of the party committee of the PLA General Staff Department and chief of the General Staff, emphatically pointed out: Leading bodies must effectively overcome laxity and weaknesses and set an example in summoning their energies to do their work.

In his speech at the meeting, Yang Dezhi analyzed the political and ideological aspects of the General Staff Department's organs and their organizational discipline, party atmosphere and work style. He said all the leading cadres of the General Staff Department's organs must strengthen their revolutionary spirit, overcome laxity and weakness in ideological leadership, improve their style of leadership and concentrate their energies on the building of a modern and regular General Staff Department under the guidance of revolutionization.

On behalf of the party committee of the General Staff Department, he set the following specific requirements :

1. Party committees, leading cadres and office cadres at all levels should earnestly study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC and the guidelines of the national meeting on problems of the ideological front, overcome the influence of all kinds of erroneous ideologies and achieve further unity in thinking on the basis of the resolution. Party committees at the divisional level and above should extensively solicit opinions from the masses, find out the root causes of the existing problems, take effective measures for real improvements and bring about an apparent change in the image of the General Staff Department's organs by overcoming laxity and weaknesses and improving their work style.
2. It is necessary to vigorously make criticism and self-criticism. To encourage healthy trends and to combat the unhealthy ones, members of party committees should speak to each other frankly and sincerely and should completely change the situation in which they hold democratic life meetings, going through a more formality in which no one would touch on ideological matters, open his heart to others; or communicate with meeting participants except for talking about something concerning their work at such meetings. We must take up and have a clear-cut political stand toward any erroneous statements and actions that go against the four basic principles and the party's line, principles and policies; we must take up and have a clear-cut political stand toward the unhealthy practices of seeking personal privileges and running counter to "the guiding principles for inner-party political life" and toward such evil trends as practicing liberalism, advocating individualism and asking the party for personal fame and interests. We must criticize and combat all these evils. To distinguish between right and wrong and between merits and mistakes, we must be strict and fair in meting out rewards and punishments and commend and support the comrades who resolutely implement the party's line, dare to speak the truth and have worked hard and achieved something.
3. It is necessary to implement the principle of running the army strictly and to severely demand a high standard of work performance. While improving the individual post's responsibility systems, all units should clearly set forth various work performance requirements and firmly repudiate the bad idea of being a mediocre person who can just muddle along. Efforts must be made to encourage the spirit of being aggressive and daring to shoulder responsibilities while opposing the mental attitude of feeling at ease with the present conditions and trying to drift along. We stand for the work style of performing our duty vigorously and speedily with a meticulous and serious-minded attitude; we are opposed to the style of doing work sloppily and sluggishly. Leading cadres at all levels should diligently study their occupational specialities and improve their ability in directing warfare under modern conditions so that they will be able to become experts in their specialized areas. Moreover, we should carry out in-depth and sustained activities to build a socialist spiritual civilization.

4. Vigorous efforts should be made to select, train and promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, to make proper arrangements for veteran cadres and to do a good job in readjusting and staffing leading bodies at various levels. Acting in accordance with the three requirements put forward by the central authorities for selecting successors, leadership at all levels should adopt the method of integrating leadership with the masses; evaluate, train, select and promote young and middle-aged cadres in a planned way; and put these cadres to work so that they will be able to temper themselves and increase their ability in the course of practice.

5. Leading cadres at various levels should have a strong sense of dedication and responsibility, go deep into the realities of life and do their work in a down-to-earth manner. Veteran comrades should attach importance to the overall situation, comply with the arrangements made for them by the party and enthusiastically contribute more to the party's cause. Leading comrades at all levels should set strict demands on themselves, go deep into realities, identify themselves with the masses, solve problems and step up building of the General Staff Department so as to better fulfill the glorious task assigned them by the party Central Committee and its Military Commission.

RETIRED ARMYMEN WORKING FOR MODERNIZATION

OW181223 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] JIEFANGJUN BAO on 17 October frontpages several reports on retired PLA soldiers returning to their native places to take part in the building of the four modernizations. It also publishes a commentary that hopes the retired veteran soldiers will, from the first day after their return, energetically work for the modernization program with strong political enthusiasm and complete confidence. The commentary urges them to always combine their future and destiny with that of the motherland and its modernization, show concern for the interests of the collective and the state and live up to the training they received at the great school of the People's Liberation Army.

COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY PERSONNEL COMMENDED

OW170427 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The Ministry of Communications today held a meeting to commend advanced collectives and individuals in security and protection work of the communications system throughout the country. Communications Minister Peng Deqing and Vice Minister of Public Security Gao Wenli attended the meeting and extended their congratulations to those commended. Eighty-three advanced collectives and individuals were presented with citations, medals and certificates.

The masses of public security cadres, policemen and security personnel of the communications departments have carried out their work faithfully and energetically in the struggle against counterrevolutionaries, criminals, natural disasters and accidents, making positive contributions in safeguarding order and security at harbors, docks and berths and ensuring safety in communications and transport.

The public security bureau of the Ministry of Communications has decided to award merit citations, second class, to a fire section of the Dalian port public security bureau, a police station of the ninth work zone of the Shanghai port public security bureau, a police station of the first work zone of the Tianjin port public security bureau, a security team of the Dongfanghong No 11 liner under the Changjiang shipping public security bureau and a security section of the first engineering department under the first shipping engineering bureau; merit citations, third class, to the Shantou port public security bureau and another 11 units; and merit citations, first, second and third class, to 65 individuals.

With the approval of the Ministry of Public Security, a heroic title, second class, was conferred on (Wu Zhongfeng), head of a fire-prevention group of the fire department under the Qingdao port public security bureau.

STATE COUNCIL ON FARM PRODUCTION BY ENTERPRISES

OW172210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1134 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA) -- The State Council on 7 October transmitted a report by the State Economic Commission and six other departments on doing a better job in engaging in agricultural and sideline production by industrial and mining enterprises and issued a circular to that effect.

The State Council circular says: Forest and mining areas, oilfields, enterprises and institutions under the chemical industry, communications, transport, and defense industries, geological stockpile and other departments far away from cities have engaged in agricultural and sideline production themselves. This has played a positive role in improving the livelihood of workers and staff members, arranging employment for their job-seeking children and other family members, developing the collective economy, promoting industrial production as well as stability and unity and helping the state surmount difficulties.

This is a good thing to do because it is beneficial to both the country and the people. All units where conditions permit should vigorously do a good job in engaging in agricultural and sideline production.

In their "report on doing a better job in engaging in agricultural and sideline production by industrial and mining enterprises" to the State Council, the seven units -- the State Economic Commission, the State Energy Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Defense Industry Office under the State Council, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the State Labor Bureau and the State Council Office in Charge of Helping Educated Youth -- cited a host of facts to show the positive role played by industrial and mining enterprises in engaging in agricultural and sideline production. They pointed out that where conditions permit, industrial and mining enterprises should engage in agricultural and sideline production. This principle is correct, and does not constitute "ignoring their proper occupations." We must uphold this principle and not waver in doing so. Conditions permitting, mining cities should also continue to engage in agricultural and sideline production.

The report says that it is necessary to solve the following several problems in order to enable industrial and mining enterprises to do a better job in agricultural and sideline production:

1. The existing bases for agricultural and sideline production should be consolidated in a practical and realistic manner. Enterprises that have done well in agricultural and sideline production should strive to do a better job; those that have conditions for engaging in agricultural and sideline production but have incurred losses as a result of their failure to do a good job should try in every possible way to do it well, to make up deficits and earn a profit as soon as possible; and those that have conditions for engaging in agricultural and sideline production and that need to do so should vigorously do so. Enterprises that have no conditions for continuing agricultural and sideline production may stop doing so after obtaining approval from higher-level departments in charge of such enterprises.

2. The problem of cultivated land should be solved prudently and properly. In principle, enterprises should reclaim wasteland themselves with which to engage in agricultural and sideline production. The enterprises have the right to use the land they have opened up. If a dispute arises between an enterprise and a nearby commune or production brigade or team over the problem of land, it should be solved by the local government in a practical and realistic manner and in the spirit of not scrambling for land with the people and of strengthening the relations between the workers and the peasants.

It is forbidden for enterprises to buy, sell, rent or requisition land for agricultural and sideline production.

3. A task of top priority at present is strengthening management and administration. In engaging in agricultural and sideline production, enterprises must uphold the principles of relying on their own efforts, gradually developing their production from a small to a large scale through hard work and acting according to their capabilities. Enterprises that have not yet practiced independent economic accounting should do so as soon as possible and assume the sole responsibility for their profits or losses.

4. In dealing with questions involving policy, such as funds needed by them for engaging in agricultural and sideline production, taxes, purchase and marketing of agricultural produce, supply of the means of agricultural production and expenses for water, electricity and oil used by their farms, enterprises should act according to existing regulations if any. If there are no such regulations, labor departments should discuss with other departments concerned and make suggestions on the formulation of them. Before such regulations are laid down, enterprises should handle these matters through consultation with the local departments concerned.

5. In making plans, it is necessary to combine the building of bases for agricultural and sideline production by enterprises with the building of industrial and mining areas and small cities and towns.

6. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work and to do the work well particularly among young people.

7. The bases for agricultural and sideline production should be staffed with dedicated leading and technical cadres. When they are assigned to work there, they should be given the same pay and other benefits as they used to. Every possible effort should be made to enable them to keep their mind on their work.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REPORTS ON RURAL HOUSING

OW161350 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0141 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA) -- Recently the State Agricultural Commission and the State Capital Construction Commission transmitted to departments concerned of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions a report of the Ministry of Agriculture on strengthening leadership over commune- and brigade-run building materials enterprises and making great efforts to produce more building materials for rural housing construction. The report urged all localities to keep up with the new developments in rural economy, develop commune-and brigade-run building materials enterprises in a planned way and earnestly promote the manufacturing and supply of materials for rural housing construction.

The Ministry of Agriculture's report says that commune- and brigade-run building materials enterprises are beginning to take shape. China now boasts more than 36,000 enterprises of this kind. In 1980 their total output value exceeded 6 billion yuan; their output of bricks and tiles was 140 billion pieces, accounting for 75 percent of the nation's total output; their cement output was 6.7 million dun, accounting for 8.3 percent of the nation's total; and their output of lime, sand and stones accounted for more than 90 percent of the nation's total. The report says that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, peasants have become rich gradually and are demanding improvements in their living conditions. Currently, sharp contradictions still exist in the supply of and demand for building materials in rural areas. Therefore, all localities should establish and perfect professional organs to manage commune- and brigade-run enterprises, strengthen leadership, make unified arrangements, adopt rational plans for the distribution of these enterprises and develop commune- and brigade-run building materials enterprises systematically.

The report laid down three requirements to ensure constant growth of commune- and brigade-run building materials enterprises.

-- Conserve energy and economize on land use.

-- Carry out technical transformation in existing enterprises and improve their product quality.

-- Help those enterprises solve the problem of fuel supply. It is suggested that departments concerned incorporate into local coal supply plans the coal needed by commune- and brigade-run building materials enterprises and that railway departments vigorously arrange for the transportation of this coal. Commune- and brigade-run collieries may be allowed to supply coal directly to commune- and brigade-run building materials enterprises. The departments in charge of commune- and brigade-run enterprises may arrange coal supply by themselves and help the enterprises supply each other's needs.

WRITER NOTES MISUNDERSTANDING OF CRITICISM ABROAD

OW161650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- Ba Jin, president of the China PEN Center, said Chinese writers will take a more active part in international activities and increase exchanges with writers of the Third World countries.

78-year-old Ba Jin, whose literary career spans over half a century and is closely linked to international cultural interflow, said, "The world needs us, and we need the world, too."

Back from the 45th congress of the International PEN Center in France, which was attended by writers representing some 60 PEN centers from over 40 countries, Ba Jin gave a report on his impressions at today's enlarged session of the China center.

The Chinese delegation met with friendly cooperation there and had extensive contacts with writers of other countries, Ba Jin told the 200 people present. "Chinese literature and art and Chinese writers are respected," he said.

Ba Jin was of the opinion that China should present her contemporary literature and writers more adequately to the world for the outsiders to know the country better.

He cited as an example some of the misunderstandings abroad on what's going on in China in literary criticism. "We gave facts and described the lively progress in Chinese literature in recent years, and answered questions to show we are developing literary criticism as it should be, to encourage what is good and criticise what is wrong. I think people have come to understand China better."

Ba Jin said it is also a "must" for Chinese writers to know more about what's going on in the world literary arena. The variety of current trends in literary theory and creation in the West as reflections of social problems should be followed more closely, he said.

The Lyon-Paris conference also held "roundtable" meetings to discuss literature. This time the focus was on "literature of a crisis-ridden world," which reflected the worries of Western writers over the future of literature as a result of intervention, aggression and social persecution on the one hand, and influence and competition from the audio-visual culture on the other.

Ba Jin stated his point at the conference's opening ceremony that "we must oppose foreign aggression and intervention to defend world peace and develop literature. This is the common duty of writers of all countries who have a sense of justice."

The China PEN Center will enroll new members, and develop friendship with writers abroad. It is even considering the possibility of hosting a regional meeting of the International PEN Center in China within a year or two, he announced.

Zhu Ziqi and Ye Junjian, two other Chinese delegates to the I.P.C. congress, also spoke at today's meeting.

Today's meeting sent an invitation to writers of the Chinese Taipei PEN Center for them to visit the mainland and establish regular contacts.

Ai Qing, a council member of the China PEN Center, presided over today's meeting. Present were Xiao San (Emi Siao), Zhang Guangnian, Lin Lin, Shen Congwen, Bian Zhilin, Wang Zuoliang, Ge Baoquan and Wang Meng.

CHEN MUHUA ADDRESSES WORLD FOOD DAY MEETING

OW161302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 16 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Ministries of Agriculture and Food jointly held a meeting this morning at the International Club to celebrate for the first time, World Food Day.

In her opening speech, Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Muhua said, "This meeting to mark World Food Day is being held to arouse the people to the importance of foodgrain production and to show China's support for the people of the world in their struggle against hunger and malnutrition."

She said that China must do a good job in foodgrain production and distribution by relying on the hundreds of millions of laboring people, tapping the potential of the world's agricultural resources and applying the technology of modern agricultural science.

She expressed the hope that international cooperation would be further strengthened to fight against hunger and malnutrition among mankind.

Lin Hujia, minister of agriculture, made a report on China's agricultural production at the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Nessim Shallon, resident co-ordinator of the United Nations systems' operational activities for development, noted that in China, development of agriculture is being given the "highest priority." As a result of the introduction of better seeds, better use of fertilizer and irrigation, better storage facilities, China's foodgrain production in 1979 was nearly three times what it was in 1949, he said. "The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has brought many delegations from other countries to learn from China," he added.

A message of greetings to Dr. Edouard Saouma, director-general of FAO and to the meeting for World Food Day taking place at FAO headquarters was read out at the meeting.

Li Yanshou, vice-minister of food presided over today's meeting. Four hundred people attended the meeting including leading officials from the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministries of State Farms and Land Reclamation, Forestry, Water Conservancy and Agricultural Machinery, the State Aquatic Products Administration, and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences as well as from Beijing municipal departments.

After the meeting, documentary films on agriculture and foodgrain production were shown.

BEIJING LECTURE ON IMPLEMENTING RESOLUTION

OW180827 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Thirty-third and last lecture on the study of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee: "Unite on the Basis of the Resolution and Strive To Build a Powerful, Modern and Socialist Country" -- script written by (Gong Xiguang)]

[Excerpts] Before the conclusion of this series of lectures, we would like to talk about two questions.

Now let us begin with the first question: the resolution is a weapon for unifying our thinking. A basic prerequisite for success in either revolution or construction is that we must keep our ranks in good order and march in step. To achieve this, we must have unified thinking and understanding. If we had different opinions and lacked unified thinking on major questions of principle our strength would be scattered and a great amount of energy would be exhausted on various internal disputes. Under such circumstances it would be very hard to make advances.

There were two basic issues which once adversely affected the unification of thinking in the whole party, the whole army and among the people throughout the country: first, how to assess Comrade Mao Zedong and the historical position and role of Mao Zedong Thought; second, how to assess the achievements and mistakes during the past 32 years since the founding of our country, especially the question on the Great Cultural Revolution. With regard to these two issues, the resolution correctly summed up the major historical events of the party during the 32 years since the founding of our country, the Great Cultural Revolution in particular, and makes a scientific analysis of the correctness and mistakes of the party's guiding ideology during these events. It also analyzes the subjective factors and social backgrounds of the mistakes, assesses the great leader and teacher Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position in the Chinese revolution by seeking truth from facts and fully expounds on the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology for our party. This is bound to have a vital and far-reaching effect on unifying the thinking of the whole party, the whole army and people of all nationalities in the country.

The resolution embodies the principles of Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. It will certainly be a spiritual weapon for the unification of our thinking, enabling us to unite and march forward.

Now we will talk about the second question: We must take the initiative to implement the guidelines of the resolution by action. The purpose of the resolution is not only to sum up what happened in the past but also to use past experience to guide our present thinking and action. If the resolution were not implemented it would lose its real significance. In order to use this resolution, adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, as a real spiritual weapon for us to unify our thinking and unite to march forward, it is imperative that we do our best to study it and to conscientiously put it into practice.

Some comrades do not like to study conscientiously. They always take a careless attitude in assessing any question, even major historical events. Other comrades merely glanced over the resolution or listened to its contents as related by others. After getting a rough idea they thought they had done enough. Still others do not try to study and think conscientiously. What they do is just echo what other people have said and judge right or wrong and guide their words and deeds on the basis of sentiment, linking, habit, prejudice or even some out-of-date ideas. As a result, their views toward the questions are much the same as what they thought before the publication of the resolution, or, in other words, they have made little progress. How can these comrades take the initiative to implement the resolution? To change this state of affairs is a concrete step in implementing the resolution.

Some comrades fail to pay attention to overall interests, but are accustomed to judging matters individually and arguing about trifles. There are also some comrades who are narrowminded, cannot forget their past grievances and are swayed too much by personal feelings. If these comrades do not make an ideological change they will not be able to take the initiative to implement the guidelines of the resolution.

The implementation of the resolution will, no doubt, involve struggle. For a long time there has been a prevalent trend of personality cult, and consequently there has been a prevalent trend of anarchism and ultra-individualism, damaging our party style as well as general practices in society.

Party concept is very weak in the minds of some party members and cadres. With regard to the party's instructions and decisions, some comrades take an indifferent attitude or overtly follow them but covertly oppose them. These comrades only carry out those things which agree with their taste and refuse to do anything which they do not like. After the publication of the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee they are overcritical of it and have continued their comments which are opposed to its guidelines rather than studying these guidelines conscientiously and taking the initiative to put them into practice. This is not allowed by party discipline.

To implement the resolution it is imperative that we oppose anarchism and bourgeois liberalization. Anarchism opposes any authorities, whereas liberalization seeks for absolute freedom without any restriction. They have a point in common, and that is to try to be free from Communist Party leadership and to depart from the socialist track.

We must carry out the necessary struggle against the trends of thought of anarchism and liberalization which hamper the implementation of the resolution. We must see to it that the resolution displays its great deserved role in uniting the people in the whole country to fulfill their new historical mission.

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[Text] Speech by Hu Yaobang at Beijing rally in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Speech by Hu Yaobang at forum on play writing (12-13 February 1980)

Article by Xie Wen: "On Class Struggle and the Principal Contradiction in Socialist Society"

Article by Li Renlin: "Uphold the Ideological Line of Seeking Truth From Facts"

Article by Ma Qibin and Chen Dengcai: "Why Is It That Mao Zedong Thought Does Not Include the Errors Made by Comrade Mao Zedong in His Last Years?"

Article by Liu Zheng: "Strive To Bring Population Growth Under Control"

Article by Yi Zhi: "We Should Strictly Control the Use of Cultivated Land as We Do Population Growth"

"Methods of Thinking and Methods of Work" column by Lin Jiazen: "Study and Solution"

Article by Han Jinduo: "Pay Attention To Solving the Problem of Supplying Manufactured Goods to the Countryside."

RENMIN RIBAO ON LENIN'S STYLE OF WORK CONDUCT

HK161311 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Oct 81 p 4

[Reprint of article from WENZHAI BAO [DIGEST] No 1: "How Did Lenin Conduct Meetings?"]

[Text] The 1981, No 3 issue of the Soviet magazine QUESTIONS OF HISTORY carries an article introducing how Lenin conducted meetings. Here are some excerpts from it:

Lenin conducted meetings in line with a series of principles and methods.

Preparations Before a Meeting

1. Raising the topic for discussion: It was stipulated that anyone who raised a topic for discussion should make the following points clear beforehand: why did he raise the topic for discussion, and what was it about? What did he want to suggest? And had it ever been discussed before? If yes, was there any written conclusion? The secretariat would also check whether he had solicited opinions from financial departments if the question involved expenditure and allocation of funds, or from other relevant departments. If not, his topic would not be placed on the agenda.
2. Setting a limit on the number of participants: With the exception of the quorum, only those experts or department representatives who had something to do with the topic for discussion were admitted to participate in the meeting. Lenin did not allow those who had no concern with the matter to participate.
3. Setting a time limit for all speeches by the main speaker and those who took the floor at the meeting: Lenin stood for short meetings. He made it a rule that, with the exception of discussing special resolutions, there was a 10-minute time limit for the principal speech; the time for the others who took the floor at the meeting was limited to 5 minutes for the first speech and 3 minutes for the second speech; no one was allowed to make more than two speeches at a meeting.
4. Opposing being late: Lenin regarded being late as a violation of discipline and an intolerable waste of time. He insisted that the latecomers should be severely punished or fined.

The Style of a Meeting

1. Speaking precisely: Lenin required all participants to speak precisely when they made speeches, so that the state of affairs might be quickly and accurately solved. Those who were fond of making long speeches would be reminded: stick to the point. Stop propaganda, as this is not a mass meeting.
2. Conversation was not allowed during the meeting: Since new ideas might emerge or decisions might be made at any minute during the meeting, conversation was not allowed except for exchanging views by passing notes.
3. Settling problems by vote: Lenin never abused his prestige. Matters were decided by vote after all participants had freely aired their views. When Lenin did not agree with the majority, and it was a principled question, he reserved his opinions and submitted the matter to the higher level for examination and approval.
4. An individual never had the final say on collective affairs: Lenin never had the final say on matters that were of common concern. Once when Stalin asked him for instructions on how to deal with foreign interference and the threat of counterrevolutionaries in Azerbaijan, Lenin answered on the phone: "I cannot give you any reply before the Political Bureau discusses it."

RENMIN RIBAO ON TECHNOLOGICAL RESTRUCTURING

HK190701 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Xu Wenhui [1776 2429 3189] and Ding Changqing [0002 7022 2504]: "A Discussion on the Technological Restructuring of the Machine Building Industry"]

[Text] Judging from appearances, we can see two problems in the machine building industry at present: one is "not enough to eat" [lack of orders for goods]. That is, for products in general involving comparatively simple techniques, there is unused production capacity and a lack of production tasks. For precise, heavy, and key equipment which involves more complicated technology, there are still many gaps and shortages of supplies. The common solution for both of these two problems is to turn the machine building industry truly and steadily to satisfying mainly the needs of the existing enterprises and to restructuring the technology of the various sectors of the national economy.

"Not enough to eat" is the main reflection of the narrowness of the service orientation of the machine building industry. For a long long time, the machine building industry has been serving the needs of capital construction and the increase of new production capacity. It has seldom been in the service of the technological restructuring of the existing enterprises and the market demands of light industry. Its production capacity is marked by overcapacity as well as by undercapacity, having a very irrational structure and suffering from broad fluctuations with the waxing and waning of capital construction. Whenever the national economy underwent a readjustment in the past, the machine building industry was the first to be affected with the result that a lot of factories were idle or operated below capacity. This affected the proper development of the machine building industry. Now, readjusting the service orientation of the machine building industry should shift from serving capital construction to serving the technological restructuring of the national economy, the domestic market, the expansion of export trade, and the modernization of national defense. Its topmost task is the technological restructuring of the national economy. In terms of rough estimates, in the coming 3 to 5 years the household electrical appliances and metal products needed by the people, products for export, and products needed by the modernization of national defense comprise only about 1/3 of the total output value of the machine building industry. The other 2/3 of its capacity will be used in the technological restructuring of the various departments (including the machine building industry itself) of the national economy. For example, the number of pumps installed at present throughout the country numbers more than 3 million units. With the assumption that 4 to 5 percent of these are to be renewed annually, the existing pumpmaking plants, generally speaking, should be able to operate at full capacity. If the existing machine tools in use throughout the country are to be renewed at the rate of 5 to 6 percent, the number of machines so renewed will exceed the total annual production of machine tools in the past few years. The development of our national economy in the coming years will be characterized by a shift from achieving reproduction mainly through extension to intension. The machine building industry will have a promising future for eating "technological restructuring food" for a considerable time in the future. For this reason, the machine building departments should get into action right away, get cooperation from the user departments, and do a good job in technological restructuring of the existing enterprises in a planned way and with emphasis. It is desirable to select a number of trial points, organize the leading factories and research institutes to make a thorough investigation of the user departments, understand their technological processes, and carry out the scientific study, design, experimentation, equipment installation, adjustments, and services, the whole way through from beginning to end in accordance with the requirements of the customers.

"Too much to eat" is the focal manifestation of the weakness of the machine building industry. The machine building industry of our country comprises a good number of machine building plants with numerous staff and workers, but only a few can be regarded as backbone enterprises capable of undertaking design independently, manufacturing heavy and precision key products, developing new products, and chewing some "hard bones." With the irrational structure of plants, and without good organization of the coordination between specialized departments, fists [good combined efforts leading to successful strikes] have not been formed; we have numerous staff and workers, but their average level of culture and technological training is low, and the percentage of engineers and technicians is low. According to the trade statistics compiled by the First Ministry of Machine Building, the number of engineers and technicians comprises only 5.2 percent of the total staff and workers, while in the advanced industrial countries the percentage averages more than 20 percent. In terms of the capability for product design, that is weaker still, as the percentage of engineers and technicians in relation to the total staff and workers comes to only 1 percent, and in foreign countries the percentage varies from 8 to 15 percent, as the trades differ. As to equipment, there is only a limited amount of precise, efficient, and specialized equipment, and ordinary machine tools are numerous. How can such a situation suit the needs of technological restructuring of the various sectors of the national economy?

What the technological restructuring in the various sectors of the national economy involves is not merely the problem of a certain quantity of products to be produced. What is more important is the problem of what installations are required to equip the various sectors. It is desirable to have advanced technology and equipment in order to constantly replace obsolete and backward equipment, and thereby to enhance the technological level and achieve notable economic results in the enterprises or in a trade as a whole. The machine building industry must take up this responsibility. It is evident that such a task can never be accomplished without enhancing its own technological level.

The technological restructuring of the national economy as a whole and that of the machine building industry are supplementary to each other. The technological restructuring of the various sectors of the national economy has provided a broad market for and specified a definite target for the machine building industry, and technological restructuring of the machine building industry in its turn has provided the advanced technology and equipment for the various sectors of the economy.

The technological restructuring of the machine building industry is closely related to the reorganization of the enterprises. Without reorganization in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments, economy, and rationality, and without the result of solving the problems of numerous production points, small production batches, the pattern of "large and complete" as well as "small and complete" factory layouts, the organization of socialized mass production and the promotion and adoption on a large scale of advanced technology and equipment would be quite impossible. On the other hand, if the specialized plants are prevented from technological restructuring, and are still using old techniques and old equipment, making no advance in production efficiency, reduction of production costs and improvement in quality, the advantages of specialized production cannot be fully brought into play, nor can the results of reorganization be consolidated. Only by combining reorganization and restructuring can the backwardness of the machine building industry be changed. For example, when the standard parts trade was incorporated into a corporation in 1956, there were 686 small factories in it with more than 10,000 staff and workers. With obsolete equipment and backward technology, only a dozen or so products could be produced in small quantities with low labor productivity, and the rate of consumption of materials was only 40 percent. Since 1956, reorganization and restructuring has been undertaken on three occasions to implement specialization and to replace ordinary equipment with highly efficient and specialized equipment. As a result, production efficiency has been greatly improved. Now, the corporation comprises only 28 factories, and is capable of producing 300 products. Annual output has been increased by more than 11 times, and the average labor productivity by more than 9 times. The rate of consumption of materials is as high as 85 percent. Profit handed over to the state last year alone was 10 times the total investment over the past 25 years.

There are many things to be done, if the machine building industry is to accelerate its own technological transformation. At present, the general target is to develop consumption goods, to find a way out for the energy sector and for communications and transportation, expand the export of mechanical products as well as to study and develop advanced products suitable for the conditions of our country. The first thing to do is to look into the basic machinery so as to improve the machine building industry as a whole. It is desirable to select several products for the purpose of restructuring. This includes the basic parts, the basic technology, machine tools, and so on. Standards of technology close to internationally advanced ones must be formulated for the products. According to such standards, restructuring is to be applied to main engines, supplementary engines, basic parts, parts for completing sets, apparatus for measuring and testing, and so on. By so doing, it is expected that the manufacture of these products can be improved in an integral manner.

The second thing we must do is to strengthen our capability of assimilating imported technology, to command and assimilate it as quickly as possible, and to spread the results already achieved (including those in connection with technology, economics, and management) throughout the trade. The third thing to do is to vigorously strengthen the study and manufacture of apparatus for measuring and testing and set up and perfect an integrated system covering research, design, manufacture and sales. The fourth thing to do is to take the great opportunity of readjustment and proceed with an overall training program for the management staff, technicians as well as workers in order to improve the basic quality of staff and workers as a whole in coping with the needs of technological restructuring.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOCIALISM, DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY

HK190819 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 81 p 5

[Article by Liu Jianxing [1696 5281]: "Socialist Society and the Composition of the Diversified Economy"]

[Text] In accordance with the basic principles of Marxism and in the light of China's actual conditions, the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee clearly pointed out that by 1956, we had "gradually realized the transition from new democracy to socialism." "China had undoubtedly established a socialist system and entered the stage of socialist society." During study and discussions, some comrades have raised doubts about this conclusion: There exist various economic sectors at the present stage of our country and the transition period was characterized by the coexistence of diverse economic sectors. Such being the case, why do we say that China has concluded the transition period and entered the stage of socialist society?

In the works of Marx and Engels, they never suggested that there would be diversified economic sectors in a socialist society. In their opinion, the social public ownership of, or state ownership (on behalf of the whole society) of the means of production, was the only economic sector in a socialist society.

The coexistence of diversified economic sectors was a conclusion derived by Lenin in 1918 from analyzing the then objective composition of the economy existing in the Soviet Union. He said that in the transition period in Russia, there existed five economic sectors: 1) the patriarchal economy, that is, the natural peasant economy for the most part; 2) small commodity production; 3) private capitalism; 4) state capitalism; and 5) socialism.

From October 1949 when the PRC was founded to 1956, our party led the people of all nationalities in basically completing the socialist transformation of the private ownership of the means of production in most of the regions throughout the country. As a class, the exploiting classes ceased to exist. Therefore China has established a socialist system and entered the stage of socialist society.

But instead of making the transition from capitalist society, our socialist society was born out of a semicolonial and semifeudal society and went through a new democratic society. The economy of the semicolonial and semifeudal society underwent an extremely uneven development. As a result, the productive forces of the socialist society which was born out of the semicolonial and semifeudal society in a very short period of time will undoubtedly bear the characteristics of being multifaceted. This imbalance of productive forces determines that the relations of production of our socialist society cannot be the socialist economy of only one form of ownership by the whole people (that is, the ownership by the entire society) and that it must be an economic structure with the coexistence of diverse sectors of ownership with public ownership as the main body, such as the socialist system of ownership by the whole people in the form of state ownership, the socialist collective ownership with varied scope and forms, and ownership by the individual laborers within a certain scope.

It must be made clear that there are intrinsic differences between China's present varied economic sectors and those in the transitional period. We must not equate one with the other.

First, in China's transitional period there were five economic sectors including the state-owned economy, the cooperative sector of the economy, the individual economy of the peasants and handcraftsmen, the state capitalist economy and the private capitalist economy with capitalism, small production and socialism as the basic forms. Among the diversified economic sectors at the present stage, the most basic forms are the socialist state-owned economy and the socialist collective economy which occupy a dominant position. The other sectors of the economy only supplement the economy under the system of public ownership.

Next, being vast in number, as vast and boundless as an ocean, China's individual economy in the transition period was soil for breeding capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Precisely in this sense, Lenin said that small production frequently, simultaneously and at all times gave rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie in large batches. But the individual economy at the present stage is not only in the minority but those who engage in it are basically socialist laborers. It is an appendage and a necessary supplement to the socialist economy and an economic sector that serves socialist construction and the people's livelihood.

Finally, capitalism, small production and socialism were three basic forms of the composition of the diversified economy in the transitional period. Suited to these three basic economic forms there were also three basic forces including the bourgeoisie, the petite bourgeoisie (mainly the peasants) and the proletariat. Therefore, the principal contradiction among the diversified economic sectors in the transition was inevitably the fierce struggle between the capitalist road and the socialist road. But although there are diverse and numerous contradictions among the diversified economic sectors at the present stage, they have a basically identical general goal.

CONFERENCE CALLS FOR IMPROVED CARE FOR JUVENILES

OW190932 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Shijiazhuang, October 19 (XINHUA) -- Medical workers must attach more importance to ensuring the healthy growth and education in hygiene of China's 200 million children and teenagers now enrolled in school, agreed delegates to the first national conference on juvenile hygiene which closed here recently.

The conference called on the whole society to pay attention to the nutrition of primary and middle school students. Commercial and food departments were urged to produce convenient, cheap and nutritious foodstuffs to meet the needs of growing children.

The delegates also [word indistinct] efforts to improve the understanding of youth to the bodily changes of puberty would have a great impact on health conditions. Previously this phase of medical education has been neglected and this should be changed, they suggested.

They called on medical departments, the society and families to educate children in the physiology and psychology of puberty and offer better guidance for behaviour of teenagers. If children are taught about their developing bodies, they will grow better morally, mentally and physically.

Students are also suffering from nearsightedness and other eye ailments. The conference called for reducing their study burden, improving lighting conditions in schools and homes, strengthening physical training and taking other appropriate measures.

The conference was convened by the Chinese Medical Association and attended by 200 delegates from all over the country. One hundred and fifteen papers were delivered.

BEIJING MEETING MARKS BIRTH DATE OF TAO XINGZHI

OW180750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Beijing, October 18 (XINHUA) -- The 90th anniversary of the birth of Tao Xingzhi (Heng-chih Tao), a noted democratic revolutionary, educator and co-founder of the China Democratic League, was commemorated at a meeting here today. Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting which was sponsored by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and attended by more than 1,000 people from all walks of life. The late Tao Xingzhi's wife, two sons and two daughters were also present.

In her opening speech, Deng Yingchao praised Tao Xingzhi as "a model of the patriotic intellectuals in semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China, who began the salvation of the country through the medium of education and ended by embarking on the road of national democratic revolution." She praised Tao Xingzhi's dedication to China's national democratic revolution and the cause of the people's education.

She recalled that Comrade Mao Zedong had named Tao Xingzhi "a great people's educator" and Comrade Zhou Enlai described him as a "non-party bolshevik who followed the Chinese Communist Party unreservedly."

Hu Yuzhi, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, also spoke at the meeting and reviewed the development of Tao Xingzhi's educational theories. In his earlier years, he said, Tao Xingzhi studied at Columbia University in the U.S. After his return he devoted himself to education, particularly to science and democracy, education of the common people and the popularization of scientific knowledge. After the Japanese invaded China, Tao Xingzhi's idea of saving the country through education and science gradually developed and led him along the path of national democratic revolution.

Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, Tao Xingzhi took an active part in the war against Japanese aggression. Between 1936 and 1938 he went to 28 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and America to seek the support of the world people for the Chinese people's struggle against Japanese aggression. He put forth the slogan "let education serve the war against aggression" and helped train many revolutionaries by setting up schools. Hu Yuzhi noted that after the victory of the anti-Japanese war, Tao Xingzhi plunged himself into the struggle against civil war and Kuomintang dictatorship. In the last 100 days of his life in 1946 he delivered more than 100 speeches and finally died of a stroke caused by exhaustion.

The significance of the commemoration activities, Hu Yuzhi said, was to popularize people's education throughout the country, and to promote civilization both ideologically and materially in order to accelerate the country's socialist modernization.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and GUANGMING DAILY carried articles commemorating this great people's educator. Commemoration activities are also being held in Shanghai, Sichuan, Anhui and Jiangsu.

The "Selected Works of Tao Xingzhi" will soon be published. The book carries articles written by him between 1919 and 1946 and a number of his poems and letters which convey his thinking on education, rural education, war-time education, education on democracy and the popularization of scientific knowledge. A book of 540 poems by Tao Xingzhi has just come off the press. A photo exhibition on the life of Tao Xingzhi is now on show in Shanghai and it will also be shown in other cities. A documentary on Tao Xingzhi's life will be completed soon. A Tao Xingzhi memorial hall was opened in March last year in Nanjing.

DAZHONG RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK161243 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Continue To Thoroughly Do a Good Job in Grasping Planned Parenthood Work"]

[Text] Since the publication of the "open letter" issued by the party Central Committee last September to the party and CYL members on the matter of curbing population growth, the broad masses of Communist Party members, Youth League members, cadres and people throughout out province have actively responded to the call of the party Central Committee and have been determined to give birth to only one child in the interests of the four modernizations. By the end of August, about 1.7 million couples of childbearing age -- more than 80 percent of couples in that category -- had obtained their only child certificates. We are happy that late marriage and late childbirth have become our common practice.

However, we should realize that a new situation and some new problems have occurred in our planned parenthood work. First, the new marriage law is now being implemented. Those young people who were born in the late 1950's have reached an age suitable for getting married and giving birth to children. The birth rate has reached a new climax and the number of newly married couples increased by 100 percent throughout the province this year. Second, after the implementation of various responsibility systems in production in the rural areas, some previous measures for curbing population growth are no longer in effect. Some areas slackened their efforts in planned parenthood work. As a result, the population growth rate increased by a big margin in some rural areas. If we fail to adopt effective measures and do our work well as soon as possible, the danger of population expansion will probably reoccur. In other words, all that we achieved during the 1970's will be spoiled and we will repeat the same historical mistakes.

Confronted with the present new situation and new problems, party and government organizations at all levels should strengthen propaganda and educational work for planned parenthood so that the broad masses of people realize that once we slacken our efforts in planned parenthood work, we will encounter even greater difficulties in providing people throughout the country with food, clothing, housing, transportation, education, medical treatment and jobs. In so doing, it is difficult to change the poverty and backwardness of our country within a short span of time. This will also delay the process of the four modernizations. We should let all people know that they are both producers and consumers. The per capita cultivated area in our province is less than 1.5 mu. If we fail to strictly control population growth, the amount of per capita cultivated area will be gradually reduced. Furthermore, economic results gained since the implementation of responsibility systems in the rural areas will be counteracted because of the vigorous growth of population.

The fact that we encourage late marriage, late childbirth, the production of healthy offspring and the practice of giving birth to only one child is an important measure closely connected with the future and destiny of the four modernizations and the healthy growth and happiness of our descendants. Therefore, it conforms with the long-term and present interests of the people throughout the country. To speed up the development of our national economy and the building of material and spiritual civilization, we should control population growth and call for late marriage and late childbirth. If all young women wait until after they are 25 years old to bear a child, our population will be reduced by a whole generation in 100 years. This will be a great contribution to our country and good for the study, work and improvement of the living standard of individuals. The population in the rural areas accounts for more than 85 percent of the total population in our province.

At present, the practice of calling for late marriage, late childbirth and planned parenthood in the rural areas should be linked with various kinds of responsibility systems in production and the establishment of relevant responsibility systems for planned parenthood. These systems should include dual contract systems based on production and childbirth and the system of personal responsibility established at all levels based on "grain, money and manpower." The responsibility system in planned parenthood is a new method for planned parenthood work adopted under the new conditions. Various localities should start implementing responsibility systems for planned parenthood in light of their actual conditions. We should simultaneously grasp well production and planned parenthood, work out responsibility systems for them and compare and assess these two responsibility systems. While formulating economic policies for rural areas, we should, first of all, take into account guiding principles and policies beneficial to planned parenthood and avoid all practices which will harm planned parenthood. We should call on husbands and wives to give birth to one child only and our emphasis must be placed on reward and ideological education. We should truly adopt measures giving special treatment to only sons or daughters. In the meantime, we should mete out economic punishment to couples who give birth to more than one child. We should run socialist collective welfare projects well. When the conditions exist, production brigades should actively pursue the retirement system of labor insurance and set up homes of respect for the aged. They should give special care to old people who enjoy the five guarantees so that people will get rid of trouble at home. Facts have proved that so long as we implement a correct policy and are able to do prompt and painstaking work, the broad masses of people will bear the cardinal principles in mind and take the overall situation into account and consciously pursue the practice of late marriage, late childbirth and giving birth to only one child.

Party and government leaders at all levels should truly strengthen their leadership over planned parenthood work, organize the masses to restudy the "open letter" of the central authorities and continue to implement the spirit of the "open letter" of the central authorities. We should link the propaganda and education work concerning planned parenthood with the spirit of the third and sixth plenary sessions as well as the practice of building socialist spiritual civilization. We should establish and perfect working centers at grassroots level in charge of planned parenthood work and organize professional contingents which can carry out constant and systematic work. The broad masses of cadres at grassroots level who are in charge of planned parenthood work are shouldering an arduous task and our leaders should provide them with the necessary material conditions and benefits to overcome difficulties in their work. We should properly solve the problem of providing them with subsidiary allowances on account of lost working time, protect their enthusiasm and support them to work boldly and resolutely. So long as the entire party exerts unswerving efforts and the broad masses of CCP and CYL members play an exemplary role, we can certainly do the work of planned parenthood more effectively.

CHEN GUODONG SPEECH AT SHANGHAI REVOLUTION RALLY

OW180110 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

["Chen Guodong's Speech at the Shanghai Rally in Commemoration of the 70th Anniversary of the 1911 Revolution" -- JIEFANG RIBAO headline]

[Text] Comrades, friends:

Today, we representatives of all circles in Shanghai Municipality are holding a grand rally here to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution.

Attending today's rally are responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, the municipal government, the municipal CPPCC committee, the three armed services in Shanghai, the various democratic parties and various departments. Also attending the rally are veterans who followed Dr Sun Yat-Sen in the 1911 revolution, offspring and relatives of some martyrs in that revolution, Taiwan compatriots, returned Overseas Chinese, representatives of minority nationalities, representatives of various circles and representatives of various people's bodies. Consuls general and consuls of various countries in Shanghai and their wives were also invited to the rally.

The 1911 revolution was a great democratic revolution which, under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen, overthrew the Qing Dynasty's feudal monarchical rule and established the democratic republican system. Today, as we commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, we cherish the deep memory of Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary pioneer who led that revolution, and Comrade Soong Ching Ling, who followed Dr Sun Yat-sen in revolutionary activities, struggled along with our party for a long time and became a CCP member and the honorary chairman of the PRC before her death. We also cherish the deep memory of those outstanding people, including patriotic Overseas Chinese, who bravely gave their lives during the 1911 revolution period for the sake of national independence, the prosperity of our country and the progress of our society. Furthermore, we cherish the deep memory of all revolutionary martyrs who shed their blood and sacrificed themselves for China's revolution. Their heroic deeds will never be forgotten by the Chinese people.

Seventy years have elapsed. Our motherland has undergone an earth-shaking change, and China's face has been completely changed. Under the present circumstances, the commemoration of the 1911 revolution is of great significance for the study of the history of the Chinese revolution and the correct understanding of the only way the Chinese people can seek liberation.

The 1911 revolution hoisted the banner of democratic revolution for the first time and declared the break with the feudal autocratic system that has ruled China for more than 2,000 years. Its goal was to establish a democratic republic. The rise of the 1911 revolution was the inevitable result of the development of Chinese history and the revolutionary movement at the end of the Qing Dynasty. After the Opium War in 1840, foreign capitalism made inroads into China and turned China into a semicolonial and semifeudal country. National calamities worsened day by day, and the people lived in an abyss of misery. To fight foreign aggressors and the reactionary rule at home, the Chinese people, one stepping into the breach as another fell, continuously launched a revolutionary struggle.

As early as 1894 Sun Yat-sen founded the Xing Zhong Hui [Society for the Revival of China] in Honolulu and received the support of Overseas Chinese first. In 1895 and 1900 he organized and launched armed uprisings in Guangzhou and Huizhou respectively. In 1904 Sun Yat-sen sent "a message to my fellow provincials" to call on the people to draw a line of demarcation between revolution and reform. Subsequently, in his "Refute the BAOHUANG BAO [ROYALIST NEWS]," Sun Yat-sen pointed out that the "patriotism" publicized by Kang Youwei and others after their constitutional reform failed meant loving the "country of the great Qing Dynasty," not the "country of China." In 1905 Sun Yat-sen united his Xing Zhong Hui with the Hua Xing Hui led by Huang Xing and the Guangfu Hui led by Cai Yuanpei, Tao Chengzhang and Zhang Binglin. The three societies became the Tong Meng Hui [Revolutionary League]. He also wrote an oath, including the words "driving out the Tartars, restoring China, establishing the republic and equalizing land rights," and ordered all revolutionary party members to follow it as a program. The essence of the program was to use revolutionary means to overthrow the Qing Dynasty's feudal rule and establish the republican political system.

After its establishment, Tong Meng Hui on the one hand actively launched propaganda activities and, with the MIN BAO as its mouthpiece, engaged in fierce polemics with the CONG BAO. On the other hand, Tong Meng Hui actively raised funds, made contacts with other secret societies and the new army and united with patriots in various places in planning armed uprisings. Beginning in 1906 it successively launched the Pingxiang-Liuyang-Liling uprising; the Huanggang, Qinhuo, Fangcheng, Qinlian, Zhennanguan (now Youyigang), Shangsi, Qinlian, Hekou and Yunnan uprisings; the uprising of the new army in Guangzhou; and the Guangzhou uprising in April 1911 (the battle of Huanghuagang). Although all these uprisings ended in defeat, each had a significant political impact, dealt a blow to the Qing government and prepared the way for the victory of the 1911 revolution.

In 1911 the Qing government sold its railway rights to imperialists, which was opposed by people throughout the country. The movement for preserving railway rights broke out in Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong and Sichuan. The Wuchang uprising broke out on 10 October, and the triple city of Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang was seized. Many other provinces responded and proclaimed independence. The Qing government quickly fell apart. Dr Sun Yat-Sen returned to China in December and was elected provisional president by a meeting of representatives from 17 provinces. The Provisional Government of the Republic of China was established in Nanjing in 1912. On 12 February that year the Qing emperor was forced to abdicate, ending the rule of the Qing government.

As part of the 1911 revolution the people of Shanghai fought heroically and made valuable contributions. Early in the 20th century the people in Shanghai rallied at the Zhangyuan to protest tsarist Russia's invasion of northeast China and object to the Qing government's knuckling under and selling out the country. Later they held an anti-Russia rally and solemnly announced to the whole world that "even though the government has accepted, all the people of our country will never accept" the troop withdrawal treaty tsarist Russia forced the Qing government to sign. This demonstrated the Shanghai people's firm patriotic determination against imperialism.

At that time Shanghai was also an important base for disseminating national and democratic ideas in the country. In 1902 Cai Yuanpei and others founded the China education association in Shanghai. Shortly afterwards they formed the patriotic society, advocated revolution and supported student strikes. The society's teachers took turns writing articles for the SU BAO. Successively published in the SU BAO were Zou Rong's "Revolutionary Army" and Zhang Binglin's "Refuting Kang Youwei's Letter on Revolution." With grief and indignation and in simple language, "Revolutionary Army" attacked the Qing government's crimes in betraying the country. It held that only revolution could "eliminate the corrupt and preserve the good," "advance from barbarism into civilization" and "abolish slavery and become masters." It called for revolution to overthrow the Qing government. "Refuting Kang Youwei's Letter on Revolution" refuted the reformist fallacy that "only constitutional monarchy will work, and there must be no revolution". It also expounded upon and proved that revolution was not only "strong medicine like tianxiong [1131 7160] and dahuang [1129 7806]" but also "good medicine that both nourishes and purges". The "SU BAO Case" increased the masses' political awakening. Many intellectuals who once had illusions about reformism now turned to join the revolutionary movement. The Guang Fu Hui was established in Shanghai in 1904. After its establishment, the Tong Meng Hui also set up a branch in Shanghai to carry out revolutionary activities. By then the struggles of the worker and peasant masses against violent repression were continuously breaking out. Workers went on strikes, hungry people seized rice stores, merchants refused to pay taxes and boatmen refused to pay levies. The raging revolutionary tide was irresistible.

In 1910 Song Jiaoren, Tan Renfeng, Chen Yingshi and others planned to organize a central headquarters of the Gong Meng Hui in Shanghai to push forward the revolutionary movement in the Chang Jiang Valley. The following year the central headquarters was formally established in Shanghai and maintained contacts with revolutionaries in Hubei. With the MIN LI BAO as their mouthpiece they called for "overthrowing the evil rule" and "founding a Chinese country" and united with the intelligentsia and the national bourgeoisie that had the sense of patriotism to actively join in the fight. Encouraged by the Wuchang uprising, the revolutionaries in Shanghai decided on 2 November to stage an uprising the following afternoon. On 3 November Zhabei first rose in revolt. In the afternoon a dare-to-die corps led by Chen Yingshi and others mounted an attack on the Jiangnan manufacturing bureau and marched on the county seat. The masses of the people "shouted their approval, the din shaking heaven and earth." The intendant of circuit and county magistrate fled into a foreign concession. In the early hours of 4 November, with the cooperation of the workers of the Jiangnan manufacturing bureau, the bureau was captured. "Revolutionary flags flew on top of Shanghai's city wall" and "tens of thousands of people gathered" to celebrate the victory.

The revolutionaries then organized forces to support the independence of Suzhou and Hangzhou and formed a united force to attack Nanjing. The capture of Shanghai and Nanjing hastened the revolutionary progress in various provinces in the Chang Jiang Valley. Returning from abroad as leader of the revolution, Dr Sun Yat-sen first arrived in Shanghai on 25 December 1911. He appraised Shanghai's role in the 1911 revolution, saying: After the Wuchang uprising, "it was Shanghai that responded most powerfully and exhibited the greatest influence on the entire country."

Comrades, friends!

Because of its historical limitations and postrevolution setbacks, the 1911 revolution failed to change China's miserable state as a semicolonial and semifeudal society, but it opened up a broad road for the Chinese people to carry out a thorough democratic and socialist revolution. It not only overthrew the Qing Dynasty's rule but abolished the autocratic monarchy system. This was an unprecedented great change in China's history. Ever since Qin Shi Huang unified China and founded an autocratic, centralized feudal country in 221 B.C., the state had always been the emperor's private property; his imperial edicts were law, and all rights and wrongs were decided by his will. The emperor was not only the supreme ruler politically but also the absolute authority spiritually. In the last years of the Qing Dynasty, the autocratic monarchy system turned more rotten and reactionary and became the biggest obstacle to social progress. The 1911 revolution abolished more than 2,000 years of feudal monarchy, put an end to the Qing Dynasty's more than 260 years of rule and began to introduce democracy and a legal system into the country's political life. This created hitherto unknown conditions for the growth and development of democratic forces, and it was considered a great advance in our country's history. Lenin said in 1913: "Has not China long been described as a typical example of a long and completely stagnant country? However, political life in China is now seething, and a high tide of social movement and democracy is surging forward."

The abolition of monarchy was a fundamental reform to the feudal political system. Even though the fruits of victory of the 1911 revolution quickly fell into the hands of feudal warlords and the "republic" existed in name only, the democratic and republican concept took root in people's hearts and any autocrat and traitor to the people who dared to restore autocratic monarchy would inevitably meet his destruction before the rolling wheel of history. In 1916 Yuan Shikai proclaimed himself emperor, but only for 83 days. In 1917 Zhang Xun staged a restoration, but it was even more short-lived -- only a little over 10 days. The people would never again allow a feudal emperor to appear in China's history.

The abolition of monarchy was also an unprecedented ideological liberation. Since even sacred and inviolable emperors could be overthrown, what backward things could not be violated? With the removal of the spiritual shackles, the mind became active and more people began to look at the world and concern themselves with the country's future. The trend of ideological liberation provided the conditions for the Chinese people to accept advanced ideology and further explore the revolutionary road.

The victory of the 1911 revolution was paid for by countless revolutionary martyrs with their lives. To overthrow the Qing Dynasty's feudal rule, Dr Sun Yat-sen and his comrades waged protracted, indomitable and hard struggle. They laid down their lives, shed blood, advanced wave upon wave, fought courageously and performed many moving and earth-shaking heroic deeds. Their fearless revolutionary spirit will always be a model for us to emulate.

As an organizer and leader of the revolution, Dr Sun Yat-sen's historical contributions were even more indelible. He was a staunch revolutionary democrat. The "anti-Manchu" revolution and overthrow of feudal, autocratic monarchy were initiated by him, and the Tong Meng Hui's program was formulated personally by him. The "anti-Manchu" revolution was not just aimed at overthrowing one Manchu emperor; it was aimed at eliminating the feudal, autocratic monarchy and establishing a democratic, republican system. "Anti-Manchu" was the necessary means, while "republic" was the goal. Dr Sun Yat-sen said: "The objective of the revolution is not specifically against the Manchus. The ultimate goal is to abolish autocracy and found a republic." His clearly defined democratic and republican ideology educated the revolutionary intellectuals who were only "anti-Manchu." The ideas of national liberation, national equality, establishment of a republic and democratic government, regulation of capital and equalization of land ownership in the three people's principles written by Dr Sun Yat-sen himself embody militant and truly democratic revolutionary demands. He always took a clear-cut revolutionary, democratic stand; waged a sharp struggle against the royalists and other reactionaries; and upheld the banner of democratic revolution. Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great forerunner of China's democratic revolution.

Dr Sun Yat-sen was one of the well-known representative figures of modern China who looked for truth in the West. He surpassed any other contemporary Chinese in his understanding of European and American capitalist countries and societies and in the practical results he achieved in learning from the West. However, he did not prostrate himself before Western civilization. He was the first man in modern China's revolutionary practice who seriously learned from the West while assuming a critical attitude toward it. In "democracy" and his other speeches he repeatedly stated: China will practice democracy and follow the example of foreign countries. "However, in foreign politics democracy has found no basic ways and this remains a major issue to this day". "Therefore, foreign countries' democratic ways cannot be used as our standards and are not good enough to guide us". Dr Sun Yat-sen's comment suggested the correct approach one should adopt with regard to Western capitalist politics and culture and demonstrated the highly responsible spirit of a great patriot toward his country and nation.

Dr Sun Yat-sen was also a great revolutionary who "conformed to the world tide and met the masses' needs." After the 1911 revolution the imperialists, taking advantage of China's feudal forces, established the warlords' reactionary rule under imperialist control, and a situation of tangled wars among warlords ensued for more than 10 years. In the face of the situation, Dr Sun Yat-Sen reorganized the revolutionary party three times -- from Tong Meng Hui to Kuomintang, from Kuomintang to the Chinese Revolutionary Party and then again to the Kuomintang of China. He led the wars against Yuan Shikai and to defend the provisional constitution. However, because of the weakness of China's national bourgeoisie, and because the proletariat had not yet stepped onto the political stage, all these struggles ended in failure under strong pressure from imperialism and the forces of the warlords.

Dr Sun Yat-sen particularly deserves our respect and admiration because his revolutionary thinking continuously developed with the development or change of the international situation and the deepening of the Chinese democratic revolution. Under the influence of the October Revolution and the May 4th movement, he put forward the slogan "follow the example set by Russia" and pointed out: "The first step in transforming China is but to make revolution," and the objective of the revolution is not only to overthrow the warlords but "to overthrow imperialism in particular, on which the warlords rely for their existence." In his later years he accepted assistance from the Communist International and the CCP, determinedly decided to reorganize the Kuomintang and put forward the three great policies of "alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers." Thus, he brought about Kuomintang-communist cooperation for the first time. The new three people's principles with the three great policies of "alliance with Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party and assistance to the peasants and workers" reflected the revolutionary will of the Chinese people who resolutely opposed imperialism and feudalism. It was a big leap in Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary thinking and the most glorious chapter in the history of the revolutionary cause to which he was dedicated. The Chinese people will never forget Dr Sun Yat-sen's immortal historic contributions.

The life of Dr Sun Yat-sen was one of a great revolutionary who persisted in making revolution throughout his life. In his article "China's Democracy and Populism," written in 1912, Lenin praised Dr Sun Yat-sen as "a revolutionary democrat full of noble, heroic spirit." In his article "In Commemoration of Dr Sun Yat-sen," published on the occasion of Dr Sun Yat-sen's 90th birthday in 1956, Comrade Mao Zedong also highly appraised him as "the standard bearer of China's revolutionary democrats." Dr Sun Yat-sen is respected by people throughout the world.

To our great sorrow Dr Sun Yat-sen passed away on 12 March 1925. The revolutionary cause left unaccomplished by him fell to the shoulders of the CCP, the vanguard of the Chinese proletariat. We Chinese communists have always regarded ourselves as successors to his revolutionary cause. Inheriting and carrying forward the spirit of the 1911 revolution, the CCP led the Chinese people in finally overthrowing imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism, which weighed like mountains on the backs of the Chinese people, and in founding the PRC through a protracted revolutionary struggle, thus thoroughly accomplishing the tasks of the democratic revolution in China. Since then we have carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction on a large scale. Now a "powerful, prosperous and independent China," which Dr Sun Yat-sen yearned for, has been built. Also, his brilliant prophesy that "we should have a Western civilization or even a better one" will certainly be realized.

Our motherland has now entered a new historical period of socialist construction. China has long gained the independence and democracy the noble-minded participants of the 1911 revolution had sought for it. The dark days when old China, where all business languished and the people lived in dire poverty and allowed itself to be trampled upon are gone forever. The Chinese people have profoundly realized from their own experience that without the Communist Party there would have been no socialist new China. In the 32 years since the founding of the PRC we have suffered setbacks and taken some detours. However, people can see that China has made splendid achievements in the socialist revolution and construction. The institution of the socialist system has brought the system of exploitation to a permanent end, and an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial base and economic system has been set up. Developments have been made in industrial and agricultural production and in cultural and scientific undertakings with which nothing in old China can be compared. The people's living standards have greatly improved as compared with the preliberation period. Radical changes have taken place in China. However, our country has a vast territory with a large population, and it had a poor foundation with which to start. Therefore, as far as economic and cultural development and the people's living standards are concerned, there is still a fairly large gap between our country and developed countries. We must still carry out the arduous task of undertaking socialist modernization. Our party's objective of struggle in the new historical period is to gradually build our country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense, science and technology characterized by a high degree of democracy and civilization. This is a heroic undertaking unprecedented in the history of the Chinese nation.

We have the confidence and strength to achieve this grand objective. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have brought order out of chaos and shifted the emphasis of our work. As a result, our work in all fields has gotten onto the track of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, adopted and made public by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, has correctly summed up our experiences and lessons since the founding of the PRC and has charted a road for socialist modernization suited to our country's conditions. We can certainly achieve our objective, provided the whole nation acts according to the lines, principles and policies laid down by the CCP Central Committee since its third plenary session, follows the guidelines set forth in the resolution, concentrates its attention on construction and makes unremitting, vigorous efforts to undertake construction under the guidance of the four basic principles of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

The unification of our country is the basic guarantee of the sure triumph of our cause. Our country is now united as never before. However, Taiwan has not yet returned to the motherland, so the great cause of reunifying the motherland has not been finally accomplished. Dr Sun Yat-sen was very much concerned about the destiny of our compatriots in Taiwan and he went to Taiwan three times to carry out revolutionary activities there. In 1900, as he was organizing the Huizhou uprising, Dr Sun Yat-sen went to Taiwan to plan for the uprising. In 1912 the society of common cause sent Luo Fuxing to make revolutionary propaganda, set up an organization and lead the compatriots in Taiwan in waging the struggle against the Japanese colonialists. Unfortunately, he was later killed there. Dr Sun Yat-sen stayed in Taiwan in 1913 to acquaint himself with the situation of the struggle there. He pointed out Yuan Shikai's crimes in usurping state power and pledged to continue the resolution. When the movement to defend the constitution came to a premature end in 1918, Dr Sun Yat-sen sent in his resignation as the great marshal to the extraordinary parliament and once again went to Taiwan through Xiamen. In 1924 Dr Sun Yat-sen traveled by ship to north China through Taiwan, and he looked affectionately at Taiwan from the deck railing when the ship was berthed at Jilong. Luo Fuxing and other martyrs who laid down their lives for the return of Taiwan to the motherland will always be held in esteem and remembered by the Chinese people. The return of Taiwan to the motherland and the accomplishment of the great cause of reunifying the country are a glorious, historic mission of our generation. The unification and prosperity of China are in the vital interest not only of the people of various nationalities in the mainland, but of the people of various nationalities in Taiwan as well. Moreover, this will be in the interest of peace in the Far East and the world.

On the eve of the National Day, Chairman Ye Jianying of the NPC Standing Committee made a statement in which he further elaborated on the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realization of China's peaceful reunification and proposed that talks be held between the two parties on a reciprocal basis to bring about cooperation between them for the third time. The people in Shanghai like those in all other parts of the country, resolutely support Chairman Ye Jianying's statement. We should make positive efforts in all aspects to promote the return of Taiwan to the motherland and contribute to accomplishing the great cause of reunifying the motherland. Taiwan compatriots are welcome to travel and visit their relatives and friends in Shanghai. Compatriots who went to Taiwan from Shanghai are welcome to return to and settle in Shanghai, and we guarantee that proper arrangements will be made for them and that they can come and go back freely. Industrialists and businessmen in Taiwan are welcome to engage in economic and trade activities in Shanghai. Personages in Taiwan's scientific and technological, cultural and educational and sports circles are welcome to carry out scientific and technological exchanges, hold sports games with us and give artistic performances in Shanghai. We propose that the air and shipping services departments in Taiwan promptly contact and hold talks with their counterparts in Shanghai in order to resume air and shipping service between the two places at an early date. We hope that the broad masses of Taiwan compatriots will carry patriotic spirit forward and actively promote the realization of great unity of the nation at an early date so that they can share the honor of the nation. We hope that compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese will continue their efforts to play the role of a bridge and contribute to the reunification of the motherland. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will follow Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary teachings, place the interests of the nation above everything else and take the road of patriotism and national reunification. We firmly believe that Taiwan will certainly return to the embrace of the motherland and that the great cause of reunifying the motherland will certainly be accomplished.

Comrades and friends: At yesterday's meeting in the capital to mark the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution, Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, set forth three major current internal and external tasks for us -- realizing the four modernizations, safeguarding world peace and accomplishing the great reunification. These are the glorious tasks of the whole party, the entire army and the people throughout the country. We people of Shanghai are determined to earnestly study these tasks, give them wide publicity and resolutely carry them out. Let us rally closely around the CCP Central Committee, heighten our spirit and work hard with one heart and one mind to accomplish the great cause of reunifying the motherland and to achieve the great goal of making China prosperous and strong!

Long live the great unity of the Chinese nation!

Eternal glory to the martyrs of the 1911 revolution!

External glory to Dr Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary forerunner!

SHANGHAI ARRESTS, SENTENCES REACTIONARY GANG

OW061547 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Recently the municipal public security organ quickly cracked a political case involving persons who had ganged up to distribute reactionary leaflets. The principal members of the gang have been arrested and brought to justice.

Investigation has proved that the principal culprit (Chen Caiming) was a standing committee member of the liaison station of a certain company who rose in rebellion together with Wang Hongwen and Chen Ada. Nearly 300 copies of a reactionary leaflet were discovered at more than 120 places of the municipality's 11 districts from 17 September to the early morning of 21 September. After their discovery, the municipal public security bureau immediately organized personnel to carefully analyze the case and take strict measures to investigate it. Public security personnel, worker-pickets and joint defense team members were organized to strengthen patrols. At the same time, the masses in key units and neighborhoods were mobilized to provide clues for solving the case. Through the investigation, (Chen Qili), who had written the reactionary leaflet and cut blocks for printing, was quickly arrested and brought to justice.

After questioning and investigation, four principal criminals in this case had all been brought to justice as of 23 September.

It is learned that the principal culprit (Chen Caiming) of this case is 43 years old. In 1958 (Chen) was expelled from the CYL because he operated an underground factory. After the start of the Cultural Revolution, however, he became the leader of a factory's rebel team and a member of the standing committee of the rebel liaison station of the company concerned. He stole and destroyed by fire more than 100 personnel files of the factory. Another accomplice is (Xie Heteng), who joined (Chen Caiming) in stealing the personnel files. In 1976, on charges of gambling and theft, he was given the punishment of expulsion from the factory but was allowed to stay in the factory on probation for 1 year. Still another accomplice is (Zhu Wenlin), secretary of the factory's CYL branch.

In the houses of the culprits, public security comrades seized all the tools they had used in this criminal case together with several hundred copies of the reactionary leaflets that they had not yet distributed.

As early as the beginning of this year, (Chen Caiming) and his accomplices had ganged up, clamoring that they would establish a reactionary organization to overthrow the Chinese Communist Party's leadership. The reactionary leaflets they distributed contained a public announcement and the program of such a reactionary organization, which were drafted by (Chen Caiming) and edited collectively.

SICHUAN CCP SECRETARY ADDRESSES INDUSTRIAL MEETING

HK150945 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The provincial conference on ideological and political work of plants, mines and enterprises and on industrial and communications work victoriously concluded yesterday after 9 days of study and discussion. At the closing session of the conference, Liu Xiya, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, gave the concluding speech. He first stressed: Further implementing the spirit of the resolution and grasping the essence of instructions given by leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee is the guarantee for a steady and constant increase of production in industry and communications. For quite a long time to come, the development of production will mainly rely on tapping the potential of existing enterprises and not on new investments or new enterprises. At present, the phenomenon of high production costs, prodigious waste and low efficiency is very common in enterprises. There is much potential to tap. We should concentrate our efforts mainly on studying the state of affairs, and on policies and measures to be adopted.

Comrade Liu Xiya continued by elaborating on several points which were decided on at the meeting: First, we must continue to grasp firmly until the last day of the year industrial production of the fourth quarter and arrangements for next year and endeavor for satisfactory continuation next year.

Second, all prefectures and departments may have different ways in assigning enterprises full responsibility for task completion. The work in this respect must be done carefully to ensure the state's financial income and to bring into play the enthusiasm of enterprises. We should not even up profits for enterprises whose percentage of sharing profits is linked with fulfillment or overfulfillment of production quotas or enterprises that assume sole responsibility for profits or losses.

Third, bonuses and piece-rate wages should be given according to actual conditions and how much of the production quotas has been overfulfilled and on the basis of the total amount for bonuses.

Fourth, we should strengthen leadership in political and ideological work on the industrial and communications fronts. Economic committees at all levels are both state organs and party organs. They should do both economic work and political and ideological work.

Comrade Liu Xiya said the essence of the work of the whole party is to resolutely change the situation of lax and weak leadership, greatly strengthen political and ideological work, heighten our fighting spirit and strive to make a success of economic construction. In order to achieve this we should first unite as one and look forward to the future. Second, the whole party should attach importance to political and ideological work on the industrial, communications and capital construction fronts. Party committees at provincial, prefectural, municipal, autonomous prefectural and county levels should strengthen their leadership over the industrial, communications and capital constructions fronts. Third, we should grasp firmly the rectification of leading groups at all levels. CCP committees in enterprises should concentrate their efforts mainly on ensuring the implementation of the party's principles and policies and do a good job in political and ideological work. Fourth, we should carry out education on upholding the four basic principles and correct various erroneous and unhealthy trends. Fifth, at present the political and ideological work in plants, mines and enterprises should center on rectifying the enterprises, strengthening management and operations and increasing production, and this should be done in connection with economic work.

Comrade Liu Xiya in conclusion stressed that we should adopt effective measures to ensure the fulfillment of the production tasks of the fourth quarter of this year and the coming year. We should make our province's economy develop smoothly. We should strive to develop light and textile industries, and at the same time, try our best to develop heavy industry. We should also do our utmost to meet the needs of agriculture. Economic responsibility systems within enterprises should be the focus of economic responsibility systems. Profits for enterprises and workers' bonuses should be linked not only with total profits but also with the quality and varieties of products, consumption, and production costs. We should overcome egalitarianism and adhere to the "three-considerations" principle, quicken the tempo of merging and reorganizing enterprises, make rational use of energy, save energy and develop new energy resources, increase the production of daily-use consumer goods, and use our resources comprehensively. We must improve the work style of leaders and the leadership methods and establish responsibility systems for leaders.

SICHUAN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

HK150951 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Summary] Today SICHUAN RIBAO carries an editorial on production entitled "We Must Boost Our Morale."

The editorial says: "Recently, leading comrades of the CCP Central Committee pointed out that we have not boosted our morale in doing economic work and a lax and weak situation exists. This instruction is very important and was one of the major topics which was studied and discussed at the just concluded provincial conference on ideological and political work of plants, mines and enterprises and on industrial and communications work."

The editorial says: "Leading cadres at all levels on the industrial and communications fronts should be wholeheartedly devoted to their work and should be determined to make the enterprises where they work come up to the mark. The production quotas of this year must be fulfilled and the production of the coming year should increase considerably. This demands new achievements of heavy industry in changing its orientation toward servicing and demands new breakthroughs of light and textile industries in increasing designs and varieties and improving the quality of products. All trades and professions should try their best to increase economic effects."

The editorial says: "In order to boost morale, we must change the lax and weak situation in the thinking of leaders. Leaders at all levels should take the lead in promoting a good general mood of society. They should dare to interfere in and correct various unhealthy trends and erroneous ideas. They should seriously carry out criticism and self-criticism, strengthen political, financial, economic and labor discipline, punish those who have violated the law and discipline and resolutely correct unhealthy trends."

The editorial continues: "In order to boost morale, we must strengthen ideological and political work. This is a fine tradition of our party." "Only when ideological and political work is strengthened can we really bring into play the workers' enthusiasm in building socialism." "CCP committees at all levels must regard doing ideological and political work as a long-term and fundamental task."

The editorial says: "In order to boost morale, we must arouse the masses to socialist labor emulation." "CCP committees at all levels must do a good job in organizing and leading emulation activities. In particular, trade unions and CYL organizations at all levels should regard this as one of their major tasks." "In order to boost morale, we must also show concern for the livelihood of the masses. We must try our best to solve problems for the masses."

The editorial ends by calling for the fulfillment of this year's production tasks to have a good start for the new year.

TIANJIN CPPCC, PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETINGS

15 Oct CPPCC Committee Session

SK160425 Tianjing City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Second Plenary Session of the Sixth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened this afternoon at the central auditorium of the municipal guesthouse. Attending the opening ceremony were Huang Zhigang, chairman of the sixth municipal CPPCC committee, and Zhu Ziqiang, (Xu Zhiyuan), Lou Ningxian, Zhou Ru, Han Zhen, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Wu Tingqiu, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Jin Xianzhai, Liao Canhui, and Ha Litian, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee.

Comrade Huang Zhigang presided over and delivered an opening speech at the ceremony. He said this plenary session is held on an occasion when the people in Tianjin are earnestly studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The sixth plenary session Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China has correctly summed up the historical experiences in the 32 years since the founding of new China and has clearly defined our way of advance. We will take the guidelines of the resolution as a guide, adhere to the four basic principles, bring democracy into full play, earnestly conduct consultations and discussions, unify our thinking, strengthen unity, enhance our spirit, work in unison and mobilize all positive factors to contribute to the four modernization programs in our city. I hope all committee members will display the spirit of saying all you know and saying it without reserve and will have a high sense of responsibility of being masters of the country in discussing questions, airing opinions and offering suggestions to make this session lively and enable it to fulfill all tasks.

Comrade Huang Zhigang said the situation in China is good. We have scored remarkable achievements in national economic readjustment, and all our work is flourishing. As in other places in China, the situation in our city is good. Under the leadership of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, our people have tried their utmost to overcome all difficulties to win victories one after another. Work on all fronts is advancing steadily in the course of readjustment. However, we still have many problems and difficulties which demand that we do a lot of hard and meticulous work. I firmly believe that with the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the guidance of the correct line, principles and policies adopted since the third plenary session and the encouragement of the guidelines of the sixth plenary session, and under the leadership of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, the people in Tianjin will work hard to gradually solve and overcome these temporary problems and difficulties on our way forward and will successfully advance all our undertakings. Comrade Huang Zhigang said Chairman Ye Jianying's talk with a XINHUA reporter have clarified the principles and policies on the return of Taiwan to the motherland and peaceful unification. The nine items suggested by Chairman Ye are in accord with the desire and fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities in China, including compatriots from Taiwan, and have won enthusiastic support from all the people, including the compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese. The unification of the motherland is the responsibility of all. All committee members resolutely support Chairman Ye's speech and are willing to join hands with the Taiwanese compatriots to contribute to the great plan of unifying the motherland and making China prosperous.

Comrade Zhu Ziqiang delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee. He said: In the past year, the municipal CPPCC committee standing committee has brought into play the spirit of democratic consultations and discussion, participated in discussions on the political life of the country and the major policies of Tianjin, organized people from all circles to study the party's line, principles and policies, conducted ideological education, brought into play the role of experts, scholars and people of all walks of life and contributed to the socialist undertakings.

We also have conducted propaganda work directed toward Taiwan, did our bit for the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the unification of China, earnestly dealt with motions raised by committee members and people's visits and letters, kept in touch with committee members, carried out cultural and historical data-compiling work and did a good job in translating foreign books, periodicals and data.

Comrade (Xu Zhiyuan) delivered a report at the opening ceremony on handling motions of the First Session of the Sixth Tianjin Municipal CPPCC Committee.

People's Congress Meeting

SK170619 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the Second Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress was held this afternoon. Yan Dakai, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Entrusted with heavy responsibility by the 7 million people of Tianjin, deputies from all fronts in the city gathered together at the meeting. They were inbued with confidence and were determined, through this meeting, to unify their thinking, strengthen unity, enhance their spirit and go all out to advance production.

Group discussions were held this afternoon. Deputies participating in the meeting, after consultations and discussions, elected a presidium and a secretary general for the second session of the ninth municipal people's congress. The presidium is composed of 98 persons, with Lu Da as the secretary general. The preparatory meeting also adopted a namelist of the motions examination committee of this session. Xu Ming was elected chairman of the above committee. The meeting also adopted a namelist of this session's credentials committee, with Li Yanwu as chairman, and a namelist for the session's budget and final accounts committee, with (Wang Ganyu) as chairman.

Zhou Ru, vice chairman of the credentials committee, delivered a report on the examination of qualifications of deputies. He also endorsed the agenda for the second session of the ninth municipal people's congress. The agenda is: to hear and examine a work report by the municipal people's government; to examine and approve reports on the fulfillment of the 1980 economic plan and on the 1981 economic plan; to examine and approve reports on the municipality's 1980 financial accounts and on the 1981 financial budgets; to hear and examine a work report by the ninth municipal people's congress standing committee; to hear and examine a work report by the municipal people's procuratorate and to issue a resolution on the above report; and to approve items concerning elections and other related matters.

The presidium of the Second Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its first meeting this afternoon. Yan Dakai presided over the meeting. The meeting elected a total of 17 persons as permanent chairmen of the presidium: Chen Weida; Huang Zhignag; Yan Dakai; Liu Gang; Li Yanwu; Wang Enhui; Yang Huijie, female; Li Huasheng; Zhou Shutao; Cao Xikang; Lu Da; Wang Peiren; Yang Jianbai; Fan Quan; Xu Ming, female; (Wang Ganyu); and Li Ding. The meeting also approved a namelist of executive chairmen responsible for different work and the agenda of the meeting, elected deputy secretaries general for the congress session and decided on ways to submit motions and set a deadline for the submission of motions. After the meeting, the motions examination committee and the budget and final account examination committee held meetings. The credentials committee met this morning.

People's Congress Opens 17 Oct

SK181123 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress ceremoniously opened on the morning of 17 October at the municipal friendship club. Attending the session were 752 deputies from all the fronts of the municipality. At 0830, amid the majestic rendering of the national anthem, Wang Enhui, executive chairman of the session, declared the session open. Comrade Yan Dakai delivered an opening address.

Hu Qili, mayor of the municipality, delivered a report on the work of the municipal government. The report is composed of five parts: 1) the general situation of the past year's work; 2) promoting the national economy with concentrated efforts; 3) accelerating municipal construction and improving municipal administration; 4) effectively building a socialist spiritual civilization and 5) fully developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system.

Hu Qili said: Over more than the past year, cadres and people throughout the municipality have exerted great efforts to complete a great amount of work. They have overcome numerous difficulties and achieved many successes. All fronts have made steady progress in the course of readjustment. Industrial production has continuously increased and the industrial structure has become more reasonable. In agriculture, this year saw a decreased summer grain harvest but a good autumn grain harvest. Viewing 1981 as a whole, it is still a year of bumper harvest.

Investments in capital construction have been readjusted in such a way that large amounts are subscribed to light industrial projects, housing and municipal construction and large and medium-sized and key projects have been accelerated. Our January-September 1981 revenues were a little higher than those of the corresponding 1980 period. Markets have been enlivened, prices have been generally stable, foreign exports have developed and the people's living standards have improved. Science, education, culture, public health and physical culture and sports have been promoted. Good results have been achieved in planned parenthood. Socialist democracy has developed, the socialist legal system has been gradually perfected, all policies have been better implemented and the relations among various nationalities have improved. Social order has been stable, fine moral practices are being restored and established and the political situation of stability and unity has been consolidated and developed. An excellent situation characterized by unity, ward work and prosperity has emerged in the municipality.

Hu Qili pointed out that reasonable overall planning for municipal construction and transformation is one of the important aspects in our economic readjustment. He said a major responsibility of the municipal government is to earnestly devise plans for building and managing well the municipality. We have made a 3-year plan for restoring and repairing key municipal construction and a program for the overall municipal construction planning. We have begun our efforts to solve the problems in our municipal construction and, with emphasis placed on recovering from the damage caused by the earthquake, have accelerated housing construction, strived to solve problems in water sources, increased public installations and attended to environmental protection.

Hu Qili stressed the importance of improving work style in his government work report. He said government personnel should conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to enhance their awareness in implementing the party's policies. The municipal government should take the lead in improving work style. It should emancipate itself from tedious meetings and documents, raise its work efficiency and conduct in-depth study and investigations. When major problems arise, government personnel should go to the forefront to solicit opinions and solve the problems in a down-to-earth manner. The municipal government should strengthen its administrative supervision, strictly observe the State Council's circular on correcting unhealthy trends in (commodity circulation) and other related regulations and struggle against all evil trends.

The mayor pointed out in his government work report that over the past year the municipal government, while taking the national economic readjustment as a key task, has laid emphasis on production and the people's livelihood. It has done the following 10 major jobs: 1) readjusted and reorganized industry centering on the production of consumer goods; 2) implemented the party's rural economic policies and established various types of responsibility systems in agricultural production; 3) accelerated construction of key housing and auxiliary projects to solve the housing problem of the people affected by the earthquake; 4) mobilized forces from all quarters to combat drought and save water; 5) broadened employment opportunities to place the jobless; 6) made arrangements for market supplies and strengthened price controls to satisfy the people's needs in their daily life; 7) developed scientific and technological study and won new results; 8) improved education quality and further restored and developed cultural and educational undertakings; 9) improved public security and dealt blows at crimes and 10) strengthened and improved government work to raise its work efficiency.

Mayor Hu Qili noted: Thanks to the efforts of the cadres and people of the municipality in implementing the line, principles and policies set forth since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, all the fronts in the municipality have made steady progress in the course of readjustment. The 1980 industrial output value was 10.08 percent higher than in 1979 and in the January-September period of 1981 it was 4.5 percent higher than in the corresponding 1980 period. In 1980 we reaped the third bumper harvest in 32 years.

Hu Qili on Housing, Employment

SK190919 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Report on government work report given by Tianjin Mayor Hu Qili at 17 October session of Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress]

[Text] Hu Qili said in his government work report: Regarding solution of the housing problem of people affected by the earthquake as its major task, our municipality has accelerated the repair and reconstruction of the damaged houses and their auxilliary installations in accordance with the principles, key points and scales set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council for our repair and reconstruction task which was initiated this year and will take 3 years to complete. Over the past year, capital construction emphasizing repair and reconstruction of the damaged houses has been accelerated. In 1980 we completed construction of 3.7 million square meters of houses, of which more than 2.35 million square meters were used as residential houses. It is expected that by the end of this year the total floor space of housing completed will be a record high. At the same time, we have speeded up the construction of school buildings to make sure that universities, primary and middle schools will be able to accommodate newly enrolled students this year. We have also improved installation of auxilliary facilities for new houses. We have done a better job in installing grain, coal and nonstaple food supply stations in new housing areas. Through the efforts of the people and with state subsidies 636,000 square meters of [words indistinct] have been improved, 87 kilometers of sewer pipes and tap water pipes have been repaired and installed and lawns and flower beds have been built at 36 street corners, thus improving the environment in some living quarters.

Hu Qili also said in his government work report we have broadened employment opportunities to place jobless youths. During the January-September period this year, our municipality arranged jobs for 153,800 young people. Implementing the central authorities' policy of having labor departments arrange jobs and allowing people to organize themselves to do business or to seek jobs for themselves, we have developed collective and individual commercial, catering, repair, service and construction jobs for 400,000 people in 1979 and 1980; we have again arranged jobs for 153,800 people this year. We are speeding up our efforts to arrange jobs for the remaining jobless people, except for those who graduated from high schools this year because their jobs will be arranged later. More than 60 percent of our municipality's urban population is employed. The number of persons supported by each employed person has declined from 2.67 in the early postliberation period to 0.51 today. Such a high employment rate is rare even in the world.

MINISTER REPORTS ON DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

OW150253 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Taipei, 15 Oct (CNA) -- The government is actively developing technologies to accelerate the modernization of the national defense.

Reporting to the National Defense Committee under the Legislative Yuan Wednesday, Defense Minister Kao Kuei-yuan said his ministry will effectively use any military supplies to arm the military and strengthen national power, based on the government's policy of building up the armed forces through thriftiness.

The ministry will also step up efforts to speed up production of military equipment. This will increase supplies of locally-made weaponry and augment the nation's forces to meet any challenge from enemy, the minister stressed.

On psychological warfare against the Chinese communists, the national military personnel have used such ways as broadcasting, lifting by balloons or drifting by sea. Effectiveness in radio broadcasting has been more obvious after increases in broadcast power and directional beaming of signals to cover the whole mainland, the military chief said.

In war preparations, the minister indicated that his troops are improving air defense, improving control over the seas, consolidating the army's supplies, upgrading military police manpower for security of society.

During the past year, the Defense Ministry mobilized some 932,000 servicemen to help farmers harvest rice. As a result, about 160,000 farming families were benefitted, saving NT dollars 416 million in hiring outside labor.

Military medical personnel also organized 17 teams to serve the low-income earners without collecting any medical services fees. More than 5,600 people received treatment.

Minister Kao stressed that his ministry will continue to build up the military with all resources available in order to create a more favourable situation for the nation.

TEXT OF CHIANG'S 7 OCT SPEECH TO KMT

OW140201 Taipei CHINA POST in English 8 Oct 81 p 11

["Text" of President Chiang Ching-kuo's speech to the Kuomintang central standing committee in Taipei on 7 October: "Bitter Lessons and a Solemn Mission"]

[Text] Alarmed by our movement of "unifying China under the three principles of the people," the Chinese communists have recently engaged in one united front propaganda move after another. They have even proposed the so-called talks to be held "on a reciprocal basis" between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party to "cooperate for the third time." Rather than "cooperating," the Chinese communists have actually tried to make their way into the ranks of the national revolution in gestures of surrender twice during the last 60 years.

The tsungli (Dr Sun Yat-sen as president of the Kuomintang) sought to guide left-leaning intellectual zealots onto the right track before the launching of the northward expedition. He permitted communists to apply for Kuomintang membership as individuals but clearly stipulated they could not engage in factional activities to "topple the party." Subsequently, the communists flew the Kuomintang banner while engaged in proletarian class struggle characterized by killing and arson. Accusations by senior party members led the tsungstal (President Chiang Kai-shek as director general of the Kuomintang) to courageously carry out a party purification.

Although the revolutionary ranks were purified and the northward expedition was successfully completed, the Chinese communists took advantage of the situation to stage a series of incidents, including the Nanchang, Hunan-Hupei autumn harvest, Haifenglufeng and Canton uprisings. These set the stage for years of turmoil at home and externally stirred up Japan's aggressive ambitions toward China. Such was the so-called "first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party" so often trumpeted by the Chinese communists.

The second occasion arose at a time when the tsungtsai hoped to move the Chinese communists to take up the righteous responsibility of the people during the war of resistance against Japan. As a result of his great spirit of all-encompassing tolerance, he incorporated the remnant communist troops into national forces and terminated their notorious Soviet regime even though they were on the verge of being wiped out after their escape to northern Shansi. For a time this measure inhibited the wartime open insurgency of the Chinese communists, but unfortunately it also facilitated their treacherous maneuvers of applying "10 percent of effort to the fight against Japan, 20 percent to temporizing with the national government and 70 percent to selfstrengthening." The Chinese communists thus had an opportunity to accelerate their own reinforcement, and this plunged all China into a holocaust of communist destruction. This was how the communists applied their hearts to the "second KMT-CCP cooperation."

These bitter lessons have convinced us that the communists raise the slogan of "cooperation" as part of their demand to be accepted only when they are weak and need to strengthen themselves by clinging to the Kuomintang. When they have become stronger, they lash out once again. At our party's first national congress, held at the time the Chinese communists were admitted to the Kuomintang, Li Ta-chao said: Our joining the Kuomintang is to accept its platform, not to impose the Communist Party's platform on the Kuomintang. As we have joined this party, we shall carry out its platform and abide by its regulations and discipline as long as we remain members." In a show of repentance and sincerity, the Chinese communists made four commitments during the war. They said they regarded Dr Sun Yat-sen's three principles of the people as essential to China at that time and they expressed their willingness to work for thoroughgoing implementation. They said they were abrogating the "Red Army," "Soviet" and "line of violence" and "meeting the national crisis together." The communists always use sweet words to conceal their conspiracies.

The tsungli accepted the communists and the tsungtsai incorporated to communist troops into the national forces on the basis of choosing the lesser of two evils. The tsungli and tsungtsai were motivated by their generosity as gentlemen and their willingness to cooperate with others. But from beginning to end, they found not a single word of the communists that was not a lie and not a single move that was not political chicanery. Consequently, the nation and people had no way to escape the clutches of agonizing and bloodstained communist treachery. The untold agony of our compatriots on the mainland and the endless turmoil in Asia today are without exception the continuation of this catastrophe.

The Chinese communists are now frightened by the proliferating crisis of faith within their party and the military. They are unnerved by our mainland compatriots' repudiation of communism, the communist system and communist rule, and by our compatriots yearning for the political and economic progress and the prosperity found in our bastion of national recovery. They are panicking under the shock wave generated by our determination to "unify China under the three principles of the people." They are therefore falling back on their old trickery and attempting to promote the "third cooperation" between our party and the Communist Party. They try to cause international confusion about our adamancy in sticking to principle. They are resorting to the ruse of "stirring up discord in our ranks and isolating us abroad." In fact, the Chinese communists have never ceased to manufacture their rumors of "peace talks," but we never paid any attention. At one time they clamored for "washing Taiwan in blood." Then they shifted to the call for "return and identification." Now they shout their demands for talks "on a reciprocal basis" and joint "leadership." Tomorrow they will coin another slogan and try to effect another deception.

I therefore must point out:

-- There is a watershed between benevolent government based on the three principles of the people and the tyrannical rule of communism. No confusion can be allowed between these two. The happy and peaceful lives of our compatriots in this bastion of national recovery has for more than 30 years provided a striking contrast to the unparalleled misery of our compatriots on the mainland across the Taiwan straits. This illuminates the basic difference between the two political philosophies, two systems and two ways of life, and shows which is good and which is evil. But the communists distort this as "partisan intransigence," "partisan rivalry" and "powers and privileges" to be enjoyed by the Kuomintang and Chinese Communist Party.

-- To the communists, peace talks are another form of warfare. Although the two look different, the aim is identical. So I often say: "To talk peace with the Chinese communists is to invite death." This is an agonizing, bloodstained lesson that we and many other Asian countries have learned.

-- Although the Chinese communists know that we will not talk peace with them, they still shout their slogan at the top of their lungs. Their strategem is to create in the world the false image that we do not want peace. Anyone who bothers to look into history will find that the government of the Republic of China has taken up arms only in self-defense and has never been militaristic. The Chinese communist regime has been officially branded by the United Nations as an aggressor. It sent troops to help the aggressors in both the Korean and Vietnam wars. India assisted the Chinese communist regime and was suddenly stabbed in the back by its supposed friend. The Chinese communists backed the Vietnamese communists in seizing South Vietnam but before long turned on those they had helped. They have supported communist infiltration and subversion in Southeast Asia and Latin America with money, weapons and guerrilla warfare tactics. Aren't these facts sufficient to make all people aware of the belligerent nature of the Chinese communists? It is obvious that the "peace talk" advocated by the Chinese communists does not mean peace but is mere political chicanery.

-- I want to state clearly and resolutely once again: We shall never negotiate with the Chinese communists. In solemnly expressing this view, I want to tell our compatriots on the Chinese mainland that we are resolved to remove the yoke that the communists have imposed upon them. In their clamor for "peace talks," the Chinese communists are intending to deceive our compatriots on the mainland by saying: "The government for which you yearn is about to talk peace with us, so you have lost all hope." We must tell our mainland compatriots of our confidence and determination to deliver them and assure them that we shall never talk with the communists they hate so deeply. Our solemn mission is to carry out the three principles of the people and unify China. We must courageously carry on the struggle to its victorious end. From the tsungli and the tsungtsal and on down, all dedicated revolutionaries have known only that their responsibility is to "wage the revolution for the cause of benevolence." They have never thought of life or death or of such selfish goals as fame, rank or power.

The three principles of the people have reached deep into the hearts of the people at home and abroad. The success of benevolent rule based on the three principles of the people has created the greatest era in the 70 years of the Republic of China. This success is our best assurance of unifying China under the three principles of the people. We have the increasing confidence of victory here in this prospering bastion of national revival. We have the determination to win the struggle against communism and for national recovery.

Finally, I should like to quote a few passages from the tsungtsal's diary for our common introspection:

"A devil may suddenly grow 100 feet tall, but before long it will be overwhelmed and obliterated by the spirit of righteousness."

"Persistence leads to victory and endeavor assures success. But persistence to the last does not mean waiting endlessly, whereas endeavor means the hardening of determination without relaxation."

"This is the darkest period, but I have never wavered at all in confidence the mainland will be recovered. To the contrary, my confidence is always growing. I am sure that the truth is always on my side."

These passages imply the solemn mission in which our comrades and compatriots are engaged. We shall never pause for even an instant until the mission has been completed.

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